

# THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

A HISTORY OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA HOSPITAL

1914 - 1964

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# THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

## A HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA HOSPITAL

*McC. Guggen, Dr. Angus*

1914 - 1964

*Price \$1.00*

## *Dedication*

*To all those who have served, are serving, and will serve  
the cause of health through the medium of the University  
of Alberta Hospital, this historical digest is dedicated.*

## Foreword

There are very few areas in the world today in which a living historian has the opportunity of recording the development of a community that has grown during his lifetime from a frontier village to a thriving metropolis. All too frequently such an opportunity is not recognized until it is too late to obtain information at first hand, and the interesting developmental phase of the community and its institutions must go forever unrecorded.

This is the history of the first fifty years of service of one of the outstanding institutions in the young and vigorous community of Edmonton, Alberta—the University of Alberta Hospital. Its author, Dr. C. Angus McGugan, tells its story with the authority of one who has lived and studied the history of Alberta, and with the authenticity of a man who guided the destiny of this great hospital through the years of its most notable growth and expansion.

It is people, not buildings, that make a great medical centre, and this is therefore a story of people. The development of physical facilities and the provision of the equipment required in modern medicine are brought in, as they should be, as incidental to the drive, determination, and unwavering loyalty that has characterized those who dedicated their lives to the University of Alberta Hospital. One cannot read these pages without being impressed with the number of our predecessors who received their training within its walls, dedicated their productive years to its progress, and went to their final reward from its wards.

To some the long succession of names of people who have held positions of responsibility in the University, the Faculty of Medicine, and the Hospital, may be meaningless. However, those who have passed through these hallowed halls of learning at any stage of their careers will have a feeling of nostalgia as they read once again the names of the great men who implanted something of themselves in each of those they taught. And to all, the history of this great hospital should provide a glowing example of the odds that can be overcome by those who thoroughly believe in a worthy cause.

Dr. McGugan's history properly commemorates the completion of fifty years of service to the community by the University of Alberta Hospital.

J. D. WALLACE, M.D.,  
*Executive Director,*

July, 1964.





# Preface

*"History aught surely, in some degree, if it is worth anything, to anticipate the lessons of time. We shall no doubt be wise after the event; we study history that we may be wise before the event."*—Seeley

The story of the University of Alberta Hospital is the story of people and of their dedication to ideals—a story for the most part of vision and tenacity of purpose—a dream of service; direct service to the patients of today and indirect service to the patients of tomorrow through teaching and research. In spite of the fact that the history of the hospital is relatively brief—so brief in fact that some such as the writer have lived through the entire life story of the hospital—it has been long enough that scores have given the greater part of their lives in its service and have died in its service. To those who have died, we propose chiefly to pay our brief tributes. For those who live, we expect another generation to pay full tribute to their contributions to the common weal of the hospital. It is one's hope that this brief history, in its omissions and commissions, may prove sufficiently provocative as to stimulate others to write a story of the first fifty years of the life of the hospital.

The University of Alberta Hospital and the Faculty of Medicine of the University, are in a large part the result of a dream of the first president of the University, Dr. H. M. Tory. As early as 1910 Dr. Tory was advocating a Faculty of Medicine in the newly-organized University of Alberta. Dr. Tory realized the fact that if one wants professional personnel, he must be prepared to train them. World War I postponed the implementation of Doctor Tory's dream but immediately after the war he surrounded himself with the nucleus of a medical teaching staff, and to these devoted pioneers we owe our medical and hospital complex of to-day. Their lives exemplify the expression, "High Service, humbly offered."



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## CHAPTER I

*The following document is a reproduction of one placed in the corner-stone of the Strathcona Hospital when the corner stone was laid in 1913.*

# Short Historical Sketch of the Strathcona Hospital

THE Strathcona Hospital was organized in the year 1906 and was located in a large frame house on Fourth Avenue South West between Main Street and First Street West.

It had a capacity of 15 beds and the initial expense was somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$1,500.00 much of which was provided by the generosity of the ladies of Strathcona.

The Institution was a Civic Hospital from its inception operated by the City Council through a Hospital Committee.

The first Matron was Miss Tofield who resigned in July 1906. Her successor was Miss Dickson who stayed till October 1911 and was succeeded by Miss Newborne. Miss Baird, R. N. was appointed Lady Superintendent in August 1912 on the retirement of Miss Newborne.

At the close of 1911 the administration of the affairs of the Hospital passed from the hands of the City Council of Strathcona who placed the Institution in charge of a Board of Directors constituted as follows:

|                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Ald. Wm. Vogel       | F. C. Jamieson, Esq.     |
| Ald. H. A. Calder    | T. J. Walsh, Esq.        |
| G. W. Marriott, Esq. | D. G. Revell, Esq., M.D. |

At the first Meeting of this Board Mr. G. W. Marriott was elected President. On proceeding to organization the Board appointed Mr.

Chas. Ed. K. Cox (Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Strathcona) as its Secretary-Treasurer.

On the 1st day of February 1912 the City of Strathcona became a part of the City of Edmonton under an amalgamation agreement which had been approved by the burgesses of both cities.

A re-organization of the Board followed and Messrs. Vogel and Jamieson retired in favor of Messrs. Fraser & Mackenzie.

At the first Meeting of the new Board Messrs. Marriott & Cox were confirmed in their respective appointments.

In April 1912 Mr. Cox retired from the Secretary-Treasurership and in view of the heavy work ahead of the Board in connection with this Building it was decided to secure an officer who could give the whole of his time to the work and on the first day of May, Mr. Robert Farquharson assumed the duties of Secretary-Treasurer.

Towards the close of 1912 the Board secured a lease of the Oddfellows Hall at the corner of Second Avenue South and First Street West as a temporary Hospital pending the completion of this building, this step being necessary by reason of the fact that the house on Fourth Avenue was found to be too small. The City Council spent some \$6,000.00 in internal structural alterations and the Directors spent nearly \$10,000.00 in an effort to equip the building along recognized Hospital lines. The House of 15 beds was vacated in January 1913 and the Oddfellows Hall was opened with 40 beds—since increased to 50.

Following is a list of the Officers and Staff of the Strathcona Hospital at the date of the laying of the corner stone—25th June, 1913:

*President:*

G. W. Marriott, Esq.

*Directors:*

Messrs. H. A. Calder, K. W. Mackenzie, F. M. Morgan, D. G. Revell, M.D., T. J. Walsh.

*Auditor:*

C. L. Richardson.

*Secretary-Treasurer:*

Robert Farquharson.

*Lady Superintendent:*

Miss Annie Baird, R. N.

*Nurses:*

Miss M. Deyell, Miss E. Walker, Miss D. J. Grant, Miss E. A. Handley, Miss E. Tompkins.

*Nurses-in-training:*

Miss Cross, Miss Jones, Miss Lamb, Miss Oppertshauser, Miss Rees, Miss Elliott, Miss Frederickson, Miss Merrick.

*Architects:*

Messrs. Wilson & Herrald, Edmonton South, Alberta.

*Consulting Architect:*

Meyer J. Sturm, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

*Contractors:*

The Olson-Johnson Company, Missoula, Mont., U.S.A.

*Clerk-of-Works:*

L. N. Allyn, Edmonton, Alberta.

## CONTENTS OF THE BOX

Short Historical Sketch of Strathcona Hospital together with list of Directors, Nurses, etc.

Copy of the plans of this building.

Coins of the Realm.

Copy of the Edmonton Journal, Edmonton Bulletin and the News Plaindealer.

Essentially, the early history of the University of Alberta Hospital is the history of hospitalization in Strathcona. The first "hospital" staffed by a trained nurse was opened at the Hermitage in 1886. The following is extracted from the Edmonton Bulletin, August 7, 1886: "Miss Newton, who has lately arrived from England to reside with her brother, The Reverend Canon Newton, is a regularly trained nurse in the Church of England. Miss Newton, should her health permit, hopes to resume her hospital duties at the Hermitage." Shortly after Miss Newton opened a hospital at the Hermitage in the Lower Settlement eight miles down the river from Fort Edmonton. She advertised that she was prepared to treat patients, especially women and children, and that her fees were moderate. Apparently the venture was not a success as in 1891 Miss Newton had a card in the Strathcona "News-Plaindealer" of March, to the effect that she was prepared to do nursing and midwifery in homes—rate ten dollars per week.



#### THE HERMITAGE

The hermitage is well preserved as an historic site of the district.

In 1906 Mr. George H. Elliott, a Strathcona general and hardware merchant and councillor, proposed to the Strathcona Council that a hospital be established. The Council authorized him to proceed. Within a week he had rented a partly-finished building which had been intended for use as a boarding house. It was located on 78th Avenue between 104th and 105th Streets. The Strathcona citizens rallied around the new enterprise. The South Side baseball team put on a tournament and with their profits purchased a sewing machine for the hospital. Mrs. Elliott donated two feather beds and used the feathers to make pillows for the hospital. The members of the Ladies' Aid made pillow cases, sheets and towels. The first Strathcona hospital was indeed a voluntary community hospital. It was finished and occupied within a month from the day it was proposed to the Council by Mr. Elliott. Typhoid fever had broken out from the drinking of contaminated river water. Soon the hospital was too small and the second floor of the first Oddfellows Hall was rented as a hospital. Later this building burned. In the summer of 1962, during excavations for a shopping center south of the presently-existing community parking area, the foundations of the Oddfellows' Hall were uncovered on the site between 104th and 105th Streets and between 80th and 79th Avenues.

Pictured below is the original Strathcona hospital. On the lower verandah Dr. May (deceased) is shown. The other members of the medical staff were Dr. Evan Greene and Dr. Crang (deceased).



On the upper verandah are the nursing staff, Miss Dickson (Mrs. Fuller) Matron; Miss Hayme (Mrs. McGee) and Miss Fallis (married name unknown to the writer).



ORIGINAL STRATHCONA HOSPITAL

Below we have a more modern and rejuvenated version of the first Strathcona hospital. In 1960 the building was demolished to make way for new construction.



FIRST STRATHCONA HOSPITAL

About 1907 the City of Strathcona acquired Block 172 (later known as Gyro playground and presently called Tipton Park) as a hospital site at a cost of \$10,000. A debenture by-law for \$70,000 was approved by the burgesses and \$20,000 worth of bonds were sold. Plans were completed and excavation begun when the economic "slump" of late 1907 came and work was discontinued. This site was later abandoned in favor of a location on the University campus. The University agreed to provide "all that piece of property between 84th and 87th Avenues and 112th and 114th Streets, as a hospital site, provided that the City would build a building to cost not less than \$100,000. About forty-three years later another block of land, consisting of that area between 83rd and 84th Avenues and 112th and 114th Streets, was added to the hospital site, and in 1946 the University made a grant of the site of the nurses' residence to the University Hospital. The University agreed to take over the outstanding debenture debt of the hospital if and when a medical school was established. Actually the building, equipment and furnishings totalled \$351,974 of which total Lord Strathcona donated \$25,000 and certain sundry donors contributed \$1,927. A referred by-law setting out the above terms was submitted to the burgesses on July 3, 1911, and approved by a vote of 133 in favor and two against. The necessary documents were executed on January 31, 1912, immediately prior to the final amalgamation of Strathcona and Edmonton. The Amalgamation Act provided that the newly-formed municipality would assume the obligations of Strathcona. The Strathcona Hospital Board was created by by-law on December 15, 1911. Immediately plans for the Strathcona Hospital were begun. Mr. Meyer J. Sturn of Chicago was engaged as consulting architect, and resident architects were Messrs. Wilson and Herrald. The building contract was let to Olsen and Johnson of Missoula, Montana, for \$211,082. When finished, furnished and equipped with the relatively inexpensive equipment of that period, the 150-bed hospital cost \$2,345 per bed. This cost is about 10% of the per bed cost of a similar hospital today. This may sound low priced, but it isn't. The purchasing power of a hospital-building-equipment dollar of 1964 is just about 10% of what it was in 1912.

The corner stone of the Strathcona Hospital was laid by Mayor Short on June 25, 1913. There is an interesting account of the event in the June 26th issue of the Edmonton Bulletin. A few sentences extracted therefrom follows:

"The corner stone of the new South Side Civic Hospital on the grounds of the University of Alberta was well and truly laid by Mayor Short in the presence of a large crowd of spectators yesterday."

"Speeches were made by Alderman Tipton, J. M. Douglas, M.P., and Major C. W. Marriott, Chairman of the Hospital Board.

"Alderman Tipton . . . contrasted the few hospitals of fifty years ago with the municipal hospitals now so common.

"J. M. Douglas, M.P., said that as an old-timer he was gratified at the growth of the city . . . and he praised Chancellor Rutherford and President Tory of the University of Alberta for their interest in the hospital."



UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, 1923

"Major G. W. Marriott . . . traced the history from 1906, showing the growth from 15 beds in the old building on 4th Avenue S.W. to the prospect of 86 beds in operation by December 1, 1913."

"In the cavity of the corner stone were placed the following documents: A historical sketch of the hospital; a list of board and staff; copies of plans of building; coins of the realm; latest copies of the Bulletin; Capital-Journal and News-Plaindealer; and a list of workmen on the building."

"The Mayor . . . said it gave him pleasure to lay the corner stone of a building that so showed the Christian magnanimity of mankind."

The Strathcona hospital was completed and occupied in February, 1914, with 84 beds in use and room for 66 more; and on December 1, 1916, the City leased the hospital to the Federal Military Hospitals Commission "during the war and thereafter for a period of three months from the official declaration of peace." The Strathcona hospital was turned over to the University of Alberta in November, 1922. The University agreed to issue \$150,000 in debentures to the City of Edmonton. The erection of an 85-bed hospital for Soldiers' Civil Re-estab-

lishment cases was started immediately and completely in 1923. Thereafter the entire plant was to be known as the University of Alberta Hospital and administered by the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta.

The Board of Governors of the University appointed a University of Alberta Hospital Board of Management in November, 1922, consisting of: President H. M. Torv. Chairman: Dean W. A. R. Kerr; Dean A. C. Rankin; and Mr. A. West (Bursar). Doctor Roderick T. Washburn, who had been Superintendent of the Strathcona Hospital under the S.C.R., was retained as Superintendent of the University Hospital.

On December 5, 1922, a Medical Advisory Board was appointed consisting of Dr. F. H. Mewburn, Dr. J. J. Ower, and Dr. H. C. Jamieson. On December 29, 1922, the following were given clinical appointments by the University on the staff of the hospital:

*Surgical:*

Drs. F. H. Mewburn, Gordon Gray, W. A. Wilson, A. R. Munroe, L. C. Conn, H. H. Hepburn, A. Blais, E. C. Smith and Evan Greene.

*Medical:*

Drs. H. C. Jamieson, H. B. Logie, Irving Bell, D. B. Leitch, C. W. Hurburt and W. H. Scott.

*Pathology:*

Dr. J. J. Ower.

*E.E.N. and Throat:*

Drs. R. B. Wells and C. V. Jamieson.

*Laboratory:*

Dean Rankin (Bacteriology), Dr. J. B. Collip (Biochemistry) and Dr. J. J. Ower (Pathology).

On September 28, 1923, the Board recommended that the Senate be requested to constitute a School of Nursing for two groups of students: one group to pursue a three-year course, and the other to pursue a five-year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in Nursing. Miss Margaret McCammon was appointed Superintendent of Nurses.

On April 25, 1924, the first Resident Medical Officer, Dr. A. M. Crawford, was appointed.

The hospital operated under the Board of Governors of the University until an "Act Respecting the University of Alberta Hospital" was proclaimed on March 20, 1929. By this Act a Hospital Board

came into existence which was composed of an equal number of members appointed by the Governors of the University and the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Board was composed of President R. C. Wallace and Dr. M. R. Bow, Deputy Minister of Health, each for a term of three years; Mr. H. H. Cooper and Mr. John Gillespie, each for a term of two years; Dr. A. C. Rankin and Mr. W. B. Milne, each for a term of one year.

A new wing which was required as an addition to the south end of the old Strathcona Hospital was planned early in 1929, and construction was started in the winter of 1929-30. This new 122-bed addition was opened on October 17, 1930.

With the opening of the 1929 addition, there came a period of economic depression and poverty which lasted about a decade. This period was followed by six years of war. From 1939 to 1945 the hospital was essentially a military hospital again, although it was not designated as such. The period from 1930 to 1945 was a trying one from all points of view. Thanks to the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the medical staff, the struggling hospital and medical school not only survived but progressed.

In 1943 it was found that the Old Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Building was completely inadequate. The Federal Government (Department of Veterans' Affairs) agreed to build a 250-bed addition. This building was to be serviced from the University Hospital much as the S.C.R. unit had been. The pavilion was formally opened in February of 1945 and designated "The Colonel Mewburn Pavilion". It was named in honour of our first Professor of Surgery, Dr. F. H. Mewburn.

Since the opening of the Strathcona hospital in 1913 there had been talk of building a nurses' residence and teaching unit. Thirty-four



NURSES' RESIDENCE

years had elapsed before the first unit of our presently-existing gracious residence was formally opened in 1947. With the discovery of oil in Alberta, money for expansion became more readily available. An addition was provided for the nurses' residence and the south-east addition was built on the University Hospital. These two buildings were formally opened on September 4, 1951.

South Edmonton has had two periods of rapid expansion. These were from 1892 to 1912, and from 1938 to 1958. The picture below shows Whyte Avenue in the 1890's. Hospitalization in Strathcona shared in this expansion.



WHYTE AVENUE IN THE 1890's

After the Second World War there was a definite renaissance in medical education, research and direct patient service. Of those returning from active service overseas there were many who required rehabilitation in one or more of its many phases—physical, mental, social and economic. The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta established a Graduate Training Course which provided five years of post graduate training in one of the many medical specialties. Presently the University of Alberta Hospital is approved by the Royal College of Canada for training in all the specialties. Research has made tremendous strides in the hospital in the past decade, and especially in the past five years. Those from the Graduate Training Course who have attained Specialist Certification and Fellowship in the Royal College of Canada, and some who have been trained elsewhere, have returned to the staff to serve the medical world generally, and the people of Alberta particularly, in specialized medical services, teaching and research. To provide accommodation for house staff, about sixty per cent of whose members are married, a house staff residence was built and opened for occupancy on July 1, 1958.



HOUSE STAFF RESIDENCE

Two world wars and several extensive crippling poliomyelitis epidemics pointed the need for more adequate services in rehabilitation. A School of Physiotherapy at the University, and the opening of our new rehabilitation wing in 1958, together with the expansion of psychiatric services, have been the hospital's response in the physical and mental rehabilitation fields. It would appear that society is still charged with the economic and social rehabilitation of patients after they have been rehabilitated to the degree possible from the mental and physical aspects.



SOUTH EXPOSURE  
Polio (1957) and 1950 wings

For many years beds have been added by the hundreds without making provision for expansion of service units, particularly in such

services as out-patient, emergency, admitting, clinical laboratory, x-ray, operating suites, laundry, kitchen, class rooms, and so forth. The period from 1958 to 1963 saw a complete change in the whole physical plant. The construction of the clinical services wing provided facilities for clinical services, out-patients, operating rooms and admitting facilities suitable for a truly great hospital complex. The 1913 and 1929 units were completely renovated and modernized and plans have been developed for the renovation of areas in the 1950 wing that were previously used for special services, and for the construction of a Teaching Auditorium and a Clinical Teaching Building.



CLINICAL SERVICES WING (1960)

The twentieth century has seen a marked transition in the concept of hospitalization. Formerly the provision of hospitalization was delegated by society to private philanthropy and the Church. The pattern of municipal, provincial, and federal hospitalization gradually has replaced that of hospitalization by voluntary agencies. The changing concept has resulted largely from economic and political pressures. Hospitals have become huge diagnostic and treatment centers. As a result there has been a very material increase in hospital costs. In the past decade or so the yardstick for hospital administration has changed from the old standard of "How little can we spend" to "The best available for the patient at the most reasonable cost". The University Hospital of 1964 is well staffed and equipped to continue its historical role of specialized patient care, teaching, and research. The view of the hospital below shows the plant as it presently appears from the air.





AERIAL VIEW



## CHAPTER II

### Statutory :

**I**N addition to all the Acts and Regulations which apply to hospitals in general, the University of Alberta Hospital has been the subject of certain special legislation.

From its opening in February, 1914, to 1916, and for a short period from 1922 to 1924, it was operated under certain provisions of the University Act. From 1916 to 1922 it was operated by the Federal Government as a military hospital. Under the provisions of Chapter 27 of the Statutes of Alberta 1924, the hospital was operated by the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta, which Board delegated its authority and responsibility to certain University personnel who constituted the University Hospital Board.

Under the provisions of "The University of Alberta Hospital Act, Chapter 35, (Assented to March 20th, 1929) a body corporate, known as "The University Hospital Board", was created.

Section 3—"The Board shall consist of such even number of members, not less than six and not more than twelve, as may be from time to time prescribed by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council."

Section 4—"One-half of such members shall be appointed by the Governors of the University of Alberta and the other half by the Lieutenant Governor in Council."

No material change was made until March 31, 1939, when, under Chapter 37, an Amendment whereby Section 3 of the 1924 Act was repealed and a new section 9a, fixing payments on behalf of the City of Edmonton, was added.

The next material change became effective on April 5, 1950, when, under Chapter 74, an Act to Amend The University of Alberta Hospital

Act, 1929, enacted that Section 12 of Chapter 35 R.S.A. 1929. be struck out and that the following be substituted as section 12:

“The Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may make any regulation or enter into any agreement deemed necessary or advisable respecting the operation or administration of the hospital, and the same shall have the same force and effect as if set out in detail herein.”

On May 1. 1951. certain amendments to the University of Alberta Hospital Act of 1929 were enacted under the provisions of Chapter 98.

The principal changes were in sections 3, 4 and 5.

Section 3—“The Board shall consist of the President of the University of Alberta, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta, and five other persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.”

The effect of this change was to increase the number of Board members from a total of six to a total of seven and reduce the University representation from fifty per cent to an ex-officio representation of 28%.

A new University of Alberta Hospital Act was passed in 1952, and with amendments added in 1953 it carried on unchanged for nearly a decade. In 1961 major amendments were made to bring the management of the hospital into line with the requirements of Federal and Provincial Hospitalization Plans, and to integrate this major unit more closely into the hospital system of the Province of Alberta.

## THE BUILDERS

*“For the structure that we raise,  
Time is with materials filled;  
Our todays and yesterdays  
Are the blocks with which we build.”*

—Longfellow.

# The University Hospital Board

Reference to the Hospital Board of the original Strathcona Hospital (1906 - 1914) have been made in Chapter I. From 1914 to 1916 the University Hospital was operated by the Board of Governors of the University.

From 1916 to 1922 the Hospital was operated as a military hospital under a Federal Military Commission with Roderick Thomas Washburn, M.D., as hospital Registrar 1919 - 1922.

The first University of Alberta Hospital Board consisted of:

Dr. H. M. TORY.....*President of the University—Chairman*  
Dean W. A. R. KERR.....*Dean, Faculty of Arts*  
Dean A. C. RANKIN.....*Dean, Faculty of Medicine*  
Prof. N. C. PITCHER.....*Mining Engineering*  
H. H. COOPER, Esq.....*President, Coopers Wholesale Grocery Ltd.*  
A. WEST.....*Bursar of the University*

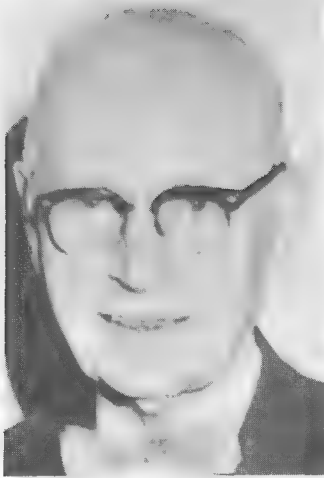
The one word "dedication" describes each member of the Board. It seems fitting that at the close of their lives, four of the six members above noted should come home to the hospital they had served so well and set out on their journey to the Great Beyond.

Dr. Tory, to whose vision the University Hospital and The Faculty of Medicine owe their existence, guided the administrative destinies of the hospital until he left for Ottawa in 1928.



DR. H. M. TORY

In September 1929, Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the University, succeeded Dr. Tory as Chairman of the Board. With the implementation of the provisions of the University of Alberta Hospital Act 1929, Dean Kerr, Professor Pitcher and Mr. West were replaced by Dr. M. R. Bow, Deputy minister of Health; Mr. W. B. Milne, Supervisor of Hospital Affairs, Provincial Department of Health; and Mr. John Gillespie, President and General Manager, Gillespie Grain Company



**DR. M. R. BOW**

many are indebted for much of their knowledge of and interest in Public Medicine.

The Honourable W. W. Cross, M.D., Minister of Health, served on the Board from 1936 - 1940 inclusive. Over the years Dr. Cross endeavoured to keep the financing of the hospital on a sound basis. He was an advocate of the pay-as-you-go principle and was well aware of the pitfalls of deficit financing.

When President Wallace left Alberta to assume the Presidency of Queens University in 1936, he was succeeded by Mr. Harry H. Cooper, President and General Manager of H. H. Cooper Limited. Mr. Cooper had served on the University of Alberta Hospital Board for seven years prior to his appointment as Chairman. His contribution to the general welfare of the hospital was a valuable one. Mr. Cooper resigned from the Board on the 25th of February, 1938, and was succeeded as Chairman by Mr. G. R. F. Kirkpatrick (retired), the first Manager of the Edmonton branch of the Imperial Bank.



**H. H. COOPER**



**G. P. F. KIRKPATRICK**  
*Board Chairman, 1938 - 1943*

In the death of Mr. G. R. F. Kirkpatrick on April 4, 1943, the University Hospital suffered the loss of a very competent Board Chairman and a considerate friend. Mr. Kirkpatrick's contributions to the City of Edmonton were so outstanding as to be almost legendary. From the earliest days, wherever there was progress Mr. Kirkpatrick was the moving spirit.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was succeeded by Mr. R. E. Staples. Mr. Staples, a native of Fort Saskatchewan and a citizen of Edmonton, established a nation-wide reputation as an organizer. Wherever there was a need for a service in the public interest, Mr. Staples was in the vanguard. He was a warm individual with a host of friends, for with each new acquaintance which he made he also made a friend. During the Second World War he worked to and beyond his strength as an organizer of major financial campaigns designed to consolidate the resources of the Allies. Among his breakfast meetings, luncheon meetings, dinner meetings, morning, afternoon and evening meetings, he found time for the

President W. A. R. Kerr succeeded President Wallace. Dr. J. J. Ower (Acting Dean) temporarily replaced Dean Rankin who had enlisted (C.A.S.F. October, 1939). Mr. W. D. Stacey, Superintendent of Buildings, Department of Public Works, replaced the Honourable Dr. W. W. Cross on May 15, 1940. Mr. H. J. Woodman, Secretary to the Treasury Department, replaced Mr. J. Gillespie on May 15, 1940. Dr. Robert Newton, Acting President of the University of Alberta, replaced President W. A. R. Kerr who resigned because of ill health in September of 1941.



**R. E. STAPLES**  
*Board Chairman, 1943 - 1948*



**R. WINSLOW HAMILTON**

*Board Chairman, 1948 - 1951*

*Board Member, 1948 - 1952*

University Hospital Board on which he served until his untimely death on March 7, 1948. The writer's last memory of Mr. Staples is of his kindly smile and his little joke a few minutes after he had suffered a massive cerebral haemorrhage, which a few hours later proved fatal.

Mr. H. J. Woodman, another valued member of the Hospital Board died in the University Hospital unexpectedly on October 4, 1948.

Dr. J. J. Ower, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Board member since 1945, resigned on

September 1, 1948. He was succeeded by Dean John W. Scott. Mr. F. G. Stewart was appointed on January 25th to succeed the late Mr. H. J. Woodman. Dean Andrew Stewart was appointed an alternate for President Robert Newton in March, 1949.

In April, 1947, Mr. W. D. Stacey retired and was succeeded by Mr. Arthur A. Arnold, Superintendent of Buildings and later Deputy Minister in the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Arnold's background as an architect and experience in construction as well as his dedication to the cause of the University Hospital, was to prove of great help to the hospital during the next fifteen years of unprecedented building expansion.

Mr. R. Winslow Hamilton was appointed Chairman of the Board May 14, 1948. He succeeded the late Mr. Ray Staples.

Mr. Hamilton, a chartered accountant and business advisor to a number of Edmonton's most prosperous business organizations, brought a wealth of administrative ability to the University Hospital Board. His contributions to the University Hospital can best be described as "brilliant". He served as Chairman of the Board until May, 1951, when he resigned in favour of Mr. James Walker. He continued as a Board member until the end of 1952 in order to support Mr. Walker. After his retirement from the Board he continued his interest and provided help to the writer until his tragic death a few years later. Mr. Hamilton and his wife were killed when the aeroplane on which





**JAMES WALKER**

replaced by Doctor A. Somerville and Mr. J. McGilp. Mr. James Walker was appointed as Chairman of the Board. Mr. William J. Dick succeeded Mr. R. Winslow Hamilton (Jan. 1, 1953). Mr. Edward Mather replaced Mr. J. McGilp who resigned March 31, 1953. Mr. James Walker resigned as Chairman of the Board December 31, 1953, because of ill health. He served faithfully and well during his term of office.

Dr. A. Somerville, Vice-Chairman, acted as Chairman until the appointment of Mr. Donald Avison in September, 1954. It was the writer's privilege to serve under Mr. Avison's chairmanship for the next six years, and one would be remiss if he were not to record that these years were the happiest of his hospital administrative career. Money was freer, old differences in concepts had been reconciled, and expansion, especially building expansion, was very active.

There was more time and more staff to devote to the real purpose of a hospital—patient service—direct service to the patient of today and indirect service to the patient of tomorrow through research and teaching.

During 1958 Dr. Elmer E. Roper succeeded the late Mr. William J. Dick who died on July 7, 1957. Mr. Dick, a leader in Edmonton's business world for over a quarter of a century, brought sound business judgment and kindly encouragement to the members of the Hospital Board and the Administration. Dr. Elmer E. Roper served the University Hospital with distinction for some five years when he resigned because of the pressure of his work as Mayor of the City of Edmonton.

they were passengers crashed into a mountain peak in the Rockies on a flight from Vancouver eastward.

In the writer's opinion, Mr. Hamilton was characterized by financial brilliance, administrative acuity and personal loyalty.

In 1951 Dr. Andrew Stewart, President of the University of Alberta replaced Dr. Robert Newton who retired as President. Also the number of members of the Board was increased from six to seven in May, 1951. Dr. M. R. Bow and Mr. A. Arnold retired and were

Also during the year 1958, Dr. Andrew Stewart was succeeded by the newly appointed University President. Dr. Walter Johns, Dr. John W. Scott resigned as Dean after a brilliant career of many years. He was succeeded as Dean by Dr. Walter C. MacKenzie. Mr. Fred Stewart resigned so that he might give all of his time to his new duties as Deputy Provincial Treasurer. He was replaced by Mr. J. M. Currie.

In January, 1963, in an effort to bring the knowledge and experience of more members of the Edmonton Business and Professional Community into service for the hospital, a major revision in Board Membership occurred. Trustees Mather, Somerville, and Currie, who had devoted years to board activities, were retired and Mr. Elvin A. Christenson, Mr. Kenneth J. Hawkins, Mr. Eric A. D. McCuaig, and Mr. Gordon K. Wynn were appointed to succeed them.

It has been a tradition of the University Hospital Board, that each member should be free to "call the play as he sees it", or "to hew to the line and let the chips fall where they will". The so doing, in accountancy terminology, may leave one somewhat "in the red" as far as personal popularity is concerned, but insofar as self-respect is concerned, he will be definitely "in the black".

## THE MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD AND COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL PRACTICE

This committee has existed since the University Hospital was first organized. In many hospitals it has a counterpart in the Executive of the Medical Staff. The chief function of this board is to advise the Hospital Board on professional matters. Under the guidance of several wise chairmen, care has been exercised over the years to avoid even the appearance of usurping the authority of the Hospital Board. In the several crises which have developed over the years, this board has supported the Hospital Board. With the departmentalization of the Medical Staff and the ex-officio membership of Directors on this Board, its contributions in the areas of direct patient service, teaching and research have been very material.

The personnel of the first board were:-

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| DR. F. H. MEWBURN.....  | <i>Professor of Surgery—Chairman</i>           |
| DR. E. L. POPE.....     | <i>Professor of Medicine</i>                   |
| DR. J. J. OWER.....     | <i>Professor of Pathology</i>                  |
| DR. L. C. CONN.....     | <i>Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> |
| DR. W. A. WILSON.....   | <i>Associate Professor of Surgery</i>          |
| DR. H. C. JAMIESON..... | <i>Associate Professor of Medicine</i>         |

Throughout the years the chairmanship of the board has been held by Drs. E. L. Pope, M. R. Marshall, H. H. Hepburn, R. L. Anderson, J. W. Scott, D. R. Wilson, J. R. Vant, R. K. Thomson, and J. W. Macgregor.

Each chairman has made a contribution to the common weal, both professionally and administratively, which contribution has been so outstanding as to have become almost legendary. Each board member has done his share to promote the welfare of the hospital.

### THE MEDICAL STAFF ORGANIZATION

The Medical Staff organization represents both the clinical and pre-clinical departments. The organization, with its Executive, represents and reflects every phase of professional activity in the hospital. Accreditation committees, at both the national and international levels, require that attendance at Medical Staff meetings be maintained at a minimum of 80 per cent as a condition of the privilege of practising in a hospital.

All standing and most special committees are committees of either the Medical Staff organization or the Medical Advisory Board. The minutes of the Staff Organization are maintained separately and now have reached the proportions of an impressive library, which reflects the highlights of the history of medicine for the past fifty years.

### THE HOUSE STAFF

The house staff, throughout the years, was variously referred to as the "Resident Medical Staff" and the "Intern Staff". Some Schools of Medicine required a year of living in hospitals before a degree was granted. Other schools offered a last year of undergraduate training as a combined lecture and hospital year.

As the years progressed, post graduate training developed from one year to five or more. Specialization and extensive post graduate training has become a must. As a result of this trend the medical graduate does not become a material income earner until after his thirtieth year. Those who foresaw the social implications of this trend started a campaign for the provision of house staff residences with suites for married personnel. In the late 1950s one was built in the University Hospital complex.

After the Second World War a graduate training programme was established in Edmonton. For many years this course was operated under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. R. Marshall, who was ably assisted by the entire staff of the University Hospital.

There is not a complete record of the undergraduate house staff personnel in the earlier years. Dr. A. M. Crawford is recorded as the first graduate resident (appointed April 25, 1924). Later he practised in Westlock and Edmonton and left for Detroit, Michigan in 1931. Shortly thereafter he was reported as having been killed in a car accident in Michigan. The names of Dr. R. G. Huckell and Dr. Yakimischak appear among the early records. In the first Annual Report extant (1925) the names of Dr. W. W. Eadie and Dr. J. S. Glenn appear. In the 1926 report the name of Dr. Albert E. Ward appears. The 1927 report includes the names of Doctors M. E. Krause, R. R. MacLean, E. W. Hollies, D. J. M. Crawford, N. D. Halubitsky, J. Verchomin, and G. S. Charlesworth. As the hospital year ended on March 31, 1928, the same names appear again. In the 1929 and 1930 reports the names of Doctors N. E. Alexander and M. M. Cantor are added as graduates. Shown as having been graduated in May of 1930 are Doctors T. K. McLean, F. D. Johnstone, F. Werthenbach, J. Calder, Anna Wilson and J. Macgregor.

Dr. J. Ross Vant is recorded as Resident for 1929-1930 and 1930-1931. He was succeeded by Dr. N. E. Alexander, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

After 1930 the annual reports were printed for three years. Thereafter for two years there was no money for printing.

It has been the policy of the University of Alberta Hospital to train its own men throughout the years and this policy has returned rich dividends in staff personnel.

## FINANCING

The period around which this story is woven (1914-1964) was one of transition from the voluntary hospital, financed largely as a voluntary aid project by public and private philanthropy, through a philanthropy-private enterprise stage to the socialization through taxation era. In the United States the combined voluntary-private-enterprise hospital has survived by nationwide participation in hospital insurance plans. The voluntary hospital was sponsored usually by church organizations or benevolent societies. During the transition period the expectation of voluntary aid still remained. The patients were made up of the few who could pay if they would, and the many who would pay if they could, but the majority couldn't pay either through personal resources or insurance premiums.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL



**DR. R. T. WASHBURN**

Dr. R. T. Washburn was appointed Superintendent of the University Hospital in May, 1919, while it was still operated by the Department of Pensions and National Health. Colonel Washburn also was a Medical Officer assigned to Orthopaedic Surgery. He was retained by the University Hospital in 1922 when the operation of the hospital became the responsibility of the Board of Governors of the University. Dr. Washburn agreed to assume the Superintendency for a two-year period. He was persuaded to remain for nearly twenty years.

Dr. Washburn was Superintendent during the trying financial transition period referred to above, and during the depression period of the 1930s. The problems of those years were the problems of economic survival. Under Dr. Washburn's superintendency, the hospital not only survived, but it progressed, and in the year 1940 showed an excess of revenue over expenditure, which position it maintained for the ensuing twenty years, with the exception of the years 1942 and 1952.

In September of 1939 Colonel Washburn recruited and organized his own medical unit. He went overseas in December, 1939. Ill health forced his return on May 31, 1940. Dr. J. Ross Vant acted as Superintendent from January to June 1940. After a year's superintendency, Dr. Washburn took sick leave-of-absence in June of 1941 and retired in March, 1942, after some 22 years of distinguished service to the hospital.

From March of 1942 to July 1, 1942, Mr. T. Cox was officially Acting Superintendent although he had served in that capacity for about two years prior to his official appointment. The stress of a number of years of administration had left Mr. Cox with a distressful peptic ulcer. Mr. Cox joined the University Hospital service under the Department of Pensions and National Health in May of 1919 as Treasurer, and continued as Treasurer until his untimely death on November 21, 1942. In his death the newly-appointed Superintendent, Dr. A. C. McGugan, lost a loyal colleague, the hospital lost an efficient, experienced administrator, and the hospital world lost a leader.



**L. R. ADSHEAD**

Mr. L. R. Adshead, who entered the University Hospital Service as a graduate of McDougall Commercial High School at the age of eighteen, had had fourteen years' experience in hospital financing, accountancy, and general administration at the time of the death of Mr. Cox. He succeeded Mr. Cox and provided outstanding service in the capacity of Executive Assistant to the Superintendent, under the designations of Treasurer, Business Manager, and Executive Assistant to the Superintendent 1949. In 1952, under a new University Hospital Act, Mr.

Adshead became Business Administrator, directly responsible to the Hospital Board. In 1960 he became the Chief Executive Officer of the Board succeeding Dr. A. C. McGugan, who retired on October 2, 1960. In June, 1961, Mr. Adshead resigned to assume his duties as Administrator of the Foothills Provincial General Hospital in Calgary, which appointment he presently holds. Mr. Adshead has made a notable contribution, not only to the development of the University Hospital, but to the hospital organizational field at the provincial and national levels.

Mr. Adshead was succeeded as Chief Executive Officer of the Board by Dr. J. D. Wallace, under the designation Executive Director. Dr. Wallace was graduated from the University of Alberta, served overseas during the Second World War, and returned to the University of Alberta Hospital for post graduate training. Thereafter he conducted a group practice in Wainwright where his father had served as a pioneer physician and surgeon. Dr. Wallace not only made a noteworthy contribution to the medical life of Alberta, but also to the municipal progress of



**DR. J. D. WALLACE**

Wainwright. In 1960 he entered the service of the Alberta Department of Health, Hospitals Division. In 1961 he took an intensive course in hospital administration at Cornell University and took over as Executive Director of the University Hospital in October, 1961. For him the writer enters the realm of prophecy and prophesies a brilliant and rewarding future in hospital administration.

### MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

From 1942 to 1950 the Medical Superintendent operated without an Assistant Superintendent (Medical).

In 1950 Dr. Ernest C. Shortliffe, who had completed the Hospital Administration course at the University of Toronto, came to the University Hospital as Administrative Resident. In effect he acted as Assistant Superintendent (Medical) for one year. During that year he evidenced that promise in hospital administration which time has demonstrated he could fulfill.

For one year Dr. Shortliffe demonstrated his competence as a general practitioner in Edmonton. His interest in, and dedication to, hospital administration then took him to Hartford, Connecticut, as Assistant Executive Director of the Hartford Hospital. He carried out the duties of this appointment with distinction for seven years. He then accepted an appointment as Executive Director of the Presbyterian-University Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa., which appointment he presently holds.

On November 15, 1952, Dr. J. Crosby Johnston assumed his duties as Assistant Superintendent (Medical). After he returned from overseas, Dr. Johnston completed the University of Toronto course in Hospital Administration, and served as an Administrative Resident and Assistant Administrator at Stanford University Hospital. Stanford has an enviable world-wide reputation as an educational Mecca. Dr. Johnston came to the University Hospital highly recommended, and his five years of service in the University of Alberta Hospital and seven years of service as Administrator of the Calgary General Hospital, have demonstrated that those who supported his appointments based their recommendations on good judgment.

Dr. Bernard Snell entered the service of the University Hospital in June of 1957 as Assistant Superintendent (Medical). Dr. Snell came here with a comprehensive and thorough background in Internal Medicine, Public Health and Hospital Administration. His training was the result of intensive experience obtained as a Medical Officer in the British Navy and as a Hospital Registrar in some of the great

hospitals in Scotland and England. Dr. Snell's seven years at the University of Alberta Hospital have been characterized by competence, loyalty and dedication.

## TRENDS

Those who have lived through the period under consideration (1914-1964) will recall that a peak of economic prosperity was reached in 1912 and that by 1914 it became evident that we were on the economic down-grade again. The period of false economic buoyancy, which had its genesis in the First World War reached its peak in 1918 and started on the down-grade with the disastrous winter of 1919-20. There was a material emigration to the United States and a recession in 1922. This was followed by a spiralling inflationary period which climaxed in the bursting of the inflationary bubble in late 1929. There followed a period of black depression until the trough of the cycle was reached in 1935. In 1936-37 and 1938 there was an appreciable up-swing in world economy. and from 1939-1945 there was another period of apparent prosperity which had its genesis in the destruction and death of the Second World War.

In Alberta in the years 1941-1945 the American concepts of spending gave an added impetus to the financial upsurge. When the financial picture again began to look a bit glum, Imperial Discovery #1 blew in near Leduc on February 13th, 1947. There followed the discovery of so many wells in the Edmonton area that in the next fifteen years oil derricks and new industries mushroomed and an era of rapid development occurred.

For the quarter of a century following 1938, crop conditions and prices were especially favorable. These conditions, combined with the ready availability of low-priced risk capital, created a quarter of a century of economic buoyancy so unprecedented as to be regarded as suspicious by those who had lived through thirty years of war and poverty. Almost daily the cautious awaited an economic crash which never came. The salaried professional appointments had been regarded as prestige appointments for centuries. In addition they offered security in an insecure economic structure. Both employers and employees regarded prestige and security as a material portion of the remuneration. In the fifteen years from 1947-1962 private enterprise in the form of industry and commerce was the first to become sensitive to inflation, just as they will be the first to react to deflation, if and when it comes.

In the early forties capital for non-recurring expenditures began to become available and this trend has continued ever since.



It was not until the middle 1950s that the more resistive adjusted to a buoyant economy in the matter of recurring expenditures. The more resistive to the reconciliation of salaries and the inflated dollars, saw the less resistive out-strip them in the acquisition of man-power. In Canada, the voluntary and quasi-voluntary hospitals failed to adjust their wage structures and rate structures to the changing economy. As a result they saw key personnel enticed to the United States where the voluntary hospital still survives.

In Canada, failure to accept realism in the adjustment of hospital rate structures resulted in the final capitulation to creeping socialism. Was this good or bad? Was the gain in financial comfort partly offset by the alleged loss of that intangible, spiritual something known as the hospital soul? Did the resistive caution in regard to salary adjustment warrant the loss of key personnel? To these and similar questions only the future has the answer.

The writer has dwelt at length upon financial trends because these and hospital trends are inseparable, and also because these trends provide the backdrop for the period of his greatest retrospective interest in the 1942 to 1960 period in the University of Alberta Hospital's history. In the following record all totals include bassinets for the newborn.

- In 1942 the total bed capacity of the hospital complex, including the top floor of the D.V.A. unit (South Pavilion), was 410.
- In February, 1945, the opening of the new D.V.A. unit (Mewburn Pavilion) added 240 beds, all of which were dormitory. The University Hospital provided all ancillary services. Total of complex was 650 beds.
- On May 10, 1947, the Nurses' Residence was opened. This first unit contained lounges and 135 beds. The next unit was completed in 1951. It provided an additional 135 beds. The third (1957) addition brought the rounded total to 400 and added a number of class rooms and laboratories.
- The 84th Avenue addition was started late in 1948 and opened officially in September, 1951. In the reorganization and reshuffle of beds, the net total as of September, 1951, was 925 beds.
- The rehabilitation unit opened in 1957 and was put into full operation in 1958. In 1960 the wing was still in a state of partial occupancy as one unit of acceptable patient area was used as locker space. The rounded total bed capacity of the hospital in 1960 was 1,200.



**DR. C. ANGUS MCGUGAN**

—The year 1958 saw the completion of the House Staff Residence. This marked the fulfilment of dreams, indoctrination and negotiations of ten years' standing.

—The Clinical Services Wing proposed in 1955, approved in 1956, and started in 1957, was completed in 1960. With the completion of this building, clinical services at last caught up with building expansion.

The progress of the 1940-1960 era was in no sense the result of the effort of any individual or group. For its omissions all must assume a share of the responsibility. For its attainments all may claim a share in the credit. The people of the University of Alberta Hospital have always labored as a cohesive unit, with the best interests of the patients as their prime motivating factor.

Dr. C. Angus McGugan was appointed Medical Superintendent of the University of Alberta Hospital in May of 1942 and took over the position on July 2, 1942. He held this appointment until his retirement on October 2, 1960. Dr. McGugan was appointed Director of the Division of Communicable Diseases for the Province of Alberta on October 20, 1929. In 1931 he was granted leave-of-absence to take advantage of a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship which had been granted to him. Under the fellowship he was enabled to study Public Health Administration in the Province of Ontario and the States of Michigan, Ohio and Minnesota, and in the cities of Toronto, Detroit and Minneapolis. He was also enabled to take a course in Communicable Diseases and Hospital Administration at the Herman Kiefer Hospital, Detroit, under the tutorship of Dr. John Gordon. At that time the Herman Kiefer Hospital was a 1,600-bed institution. Four hundred of the beds were for tuberculous patients and 1,200 for acute communicable diseases.

On January 2, 1935, he started the first half of the D.P.H. course at the University of Toronto. He completed the course in 1940. From November 1, 1935 to November 1, 1938, he was transferred to the staff of the Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, where he was employed as a Medical Officer. He was transferred to Edmonton on November 1, 1938, as Director of the Division of Communicable Diseases and Assistant Deputy Minister of Health. In 1940 he also received the appointment of Medical Inspector of Hospitals for Alberta. As indicated above he was appointed as Medical Superintendent of the University Hospital in 1942.



## CHAPTER III

# The Departments

IN OFFERING a history of departments one will endeavour to outline trends and avoid a repetition of detailed information which may be obtained from a study of the annual reports of the hospital.

From its earliest years the University Hospital organization has been subjected to the blasts of the would-be wrecking crews. These blasts, of course, are the unintentional tributes which the sidewalk superintendents pay to the builders. In effect, adverse criticism and derogation are all to the good in that they present a challenge to the builders and strengthen them on their determination to build the best.

### THE DIETARY DEPARTMENT

The dietary department is the most important public relations department in the hospital. Each of the 1,000 patients regards himself as an authority on food and food service, and as competent to offer authoritative opinions on the subject.

Concepts of meals and meal service vary through a wide range. To one, acceptable meals and meal service means everything from caviar to coffee, served by unobtrusive help in a setting of soft music, gleaming crystal, snow-white linen, candle light and silver. To

another it means self-service from a competitive, centrally placed bowl. In other words, the concepts extend down through the long range between dining and eating. Then too, "retrospective falsification" is such a charmingly persuasive imposter that even the peptically ulcerous can clothe the chili-sauce sandwich of his youth with an aura of sweet nostalgia.

To service 1,000 patients a staff of 2,000 is required and must also be fed. Add to the regular meal service the morning coffee (often breakfast) hour, the afternoon tea hour, and the evening snack hour. A little simple arithmetic will establish the fact that from ten to twelve thousand food units are served each day. Soon the total food units served make mechanization a must. It is difficult to reconcile mechanized meals and personalized service. At meal hours, serving, distributing and removing must be planned and conducted with the split-second precision of a military operation. Add to this the fact that the appetite of the suffering is often capricious. Is it little wonder then, that the meals and service suffer when compared with those "which mother used to make and serve?"

It will be a sorry day if and when the dietary department produces meals and service that defy criticism. Then the disgruntled will be put to all the trouble of finding another outlet for their persecutory system and another whipping boy on which to vent their martyr complex.

The annual report of 1925 records Miss L. McLellan as Dietitian-in-Chief and Miss Margaret Malone (Mrs. J. Ross Vant) as Therapeutic Dietitian.

Those were the days when the food service was personalized. The nurse served the buttered toast really hot and the three-minute boiled egg was timed with a stop watch. Since then the dietary pendulum has swung through the complete arc of organization, standardization, mechanization and centralization. Presently the pendulum is swinging back through decentralization towards personalization again.

The structure for which Miss McLellan and Miss Malone laid the corner stone well and truly, has progressed to the proportions of an effective, smoothly-operating colossus. In the near future the meals and service will have become more personalized and more acceptable and the served-meal cost will have increased in geometric progression, for such is progress, and to quote a presently-popular cliché, "We can't stop progress".

## HOSPITAL NURSING

Concepts of hospital nursing have undergone many changes over the centuries. We first find references to organized nursing in the tenth century when monks offered welcome refreshments and entertainment to pilgrims and wayfarers and also aid to the sick; hence such terms as "hospitari" (to be a guest), "hospitare" (to receive as a guest), "hospitage" (guestship), "hospital" (medieval English), "hospital" (modern French), and "hospitaller", et cetera.

Nursing, in what is now known as England, may be traced back to the early years of the eleventh century. The knights Hospitallers, an order of military monks, took its origin from a hospital founded at Jerusalem (1048) by merchants of Amalfi and subsequently became a military organization and a bulwark of Christendom in the Far East. They were to be known later as the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem and the Knights of Malta (medieval English).

After the Norman invasion, for somewhat less than 500 years, monks and nuns who originally emigrated from Normandy to England, succored the sick and the wounded. It was in this period that St. Thomas's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's were founded.

With the banishment of Holy Orders from England by Henry VIII in the sixteenth century, there followed an era during which the prestige of hospitals and of hospital nursing was at a very low ebb. Hospitals were regarded as pest houses of fever, gangrene and ulceration. Casualties among nursing personnel were higher than among soldiers. Nurses were recruited from the few devoutly dedicated and the many deterioratedly desperate. The concept of the nurse as a menial grew and became fixed in the public mind.

The concept of dedicated service was revised during the Crimean War, 1854-56, when Florence Nightingale and her devoted followers started the revivification of the concept of nursing as a dedicated profession, but the thought habits of three centuries have been difficult to break.

The period from 1850 to 1914 saw the evolution of the concept of the nurse from the charwoman to that of considerable authority based on a large degree of responsibility. The postwar 1920s saw a return to the military concepts with some "Yes Sir!"-ing and "heel-clicking."

The 1930s and 1940s saw a remarkable improvement in training in the art and science of nursing with an expressed fear that we were making junior medical practitioners out of nurses.

The second post-war decade saw the nurse as a ward officer doing more directing and less participating. This period was followed by the documentation era in which "the pen was mightier than the thermometer".

Over the years it appears that nursing education has been subjected to the usual pendulum swing. At one end of the pendulum's arc we have the influence of those whose background has been largely "operative", and at the other end the influence of those whose background has been largely "speculative". Fortunately the pause of the pendulum at either end of the arc is brief and the swing through the arc is relatively long.

The 1925 annual report lists Miss A. McCammon as Superintendent of Nurses; Miss E. S. Fenwick and Miss A. G. Tanner as Day Assistants; Miss N. MacKie as Night Assistant; Miss M. Black as Instructor; and Miss S. Sewell as Operating-Room Supervisor.

Miss Ethel S. Fenwick became Superintendent of Nurses in 1926.

The 1927 report shows Miss Gladys E. Smiley and Miss Helen Peters as Day Assistants; Miss Christine MacKay as Night Assistant, and Miss Agnes G. MacLeod as Instructor of Nurses.

The 1930 report lists Miss A. M. Olds as Night Supervisor, Miss A. Revell as Assistant, and Miss M. Turner as Instructor in Nursing.

The 1931 report lists Miss G. Smiley as Ward Supervisor; Miss L. Campbell as Assistant Night Supervisor, and Miss A. Young as Director of the Outdoor Clinic.

The 1937 report lists Miss Ruth Thompson as Ward Supervisor and Miss K. Rawley as Instructor of Nursing.

The 1939 report shows Miss Margaret Denniston as Assistant Superintendent of Nurses; Miss Catherine Clibborn, Instructor, and Miss Margaret Hargreaves as Ward Supervisor.

The 1940 report shows Miss Claire Henderson as Ward Supervisor and Miss E. I. Greig as Assistant Night Supervisor.

The 1941 report lists Miss Hazel B. Keeler as Medical Supervisor and Acting Director of Nursing Education (August 1940), and Mrs. Elizabeth O. Porrit as Outdoor Clinic Executive (May 1, 1941).

The 1941 report also lists the appointments of Miss Grace Vickers (Surgical Supervisor), Miss Augusta Evans (Medical Supervisor), and Miss Margaret Carswell (Assistant Night Supervisor). Mrs. A. Gemeroy acted as Assistant Nursing Superintendent 1943-44.



The next changes listed for 1943-44 are Mrs. Grace Duke (Assistant Superintendent), Mrs. Hildur Robinson (Assistant Night Supervisor), Mrs. Virginia Pearson (Surgical Supervisor), and Miss Margaret Wyld (Medical Supervisor).

The 1945 report lists Miss K. Durrell (Medical Supervisor), Miss Marion Gamsby (Surgical Supervisor), and Miss Edythe Markstad (Supervisor of Health Services).

Miss Eleanor Bray and Miss Jessie Morrison were appointed Assistant Superintendents in 1946 and Miss Fane was appointed Obstetrical Supervisor.

With the appointment of the Associate Professor of Nursing of the University, Miss Helen Penhale, as the Director (August 1946), the school became known and was in fact the University of Alberta School of Nursing (January 1947). This change was made against the advice of the hospital Administration. Objections were based on the opinion that the principle of authority without corresponding responsibility is administratively unsound. Staff changes in nursing over the next few years were too numerous for inclusion in what purports to be an historical digest.

For the next seven years (until May, 1954) the School of Nursing operated under the Faculty of Medicine, when, at the request of the Hospital Board, the organization which had existed prior to 1946 was reinstated. The University continued to offer the first and last years of the B.Sc. in Nursing course and the hospital conducted the clinical years.

There was a complete reorganization of the nursing staff in May, 1954, with Miss Jeanie Clark as Director of Nursing, Miss Ruth Thompson as Associate Director of Nursing Education, and Miss Jean Lees as Associate Director of Nursing Service. Miss Clark resigned in 1962 to assume a similar position in the Foothills Hospital, Calgary. Miss Clark was succeeded by Miss Geneva Purcell of Montreal. All have contributed to the excellence of the presently existing organization.

The University of Alberta Hospital suffered a great loss in the death of Miss Helen S. Peters in November, 1954. Miss Peters joined the staff as Assistant Superintendent of Nursing in 1927 and was promoted to Superintendent of Nursing in 1928. For the next 18 years she was Superintendent of Nursing. In 1946, under the reorganization referred to above, she was designated as Director of Nursing Service. She continued until illness forced her to take sick leave in 1953. She died on November 21, 1954.



MISS HELEN S. PETERS

Miss Peters pioneered in the field of nursing education and service at the University of Alberta Hospital for a quarter of a century.

For the greater part of that period she and her student nurses survived meager classroom and living accommodation. There was always a brisk demand for vacated attic and basement space in the University area.

Miss Peters also pioneered in the establishment of the recognition of nursing as a profession. She was definitely resistive to

any attitude of condescension or patronage, or any attempt at domination directed at either herself, any particular nurse, or at the profession in general by the nouveaux riches or nouveaux elites. In the later years of her hospital career she received the usual reward which society reserves for its crusaders. The reward was reminiscent of a stanza from Browning's "The Patriot":

*"Thus I entered and thus I go.  
In triumph, men have dropped down dead.  
'Paid by the world, What dost thou owe Me?'  
God may question.  
Now, instead, God shall repay.  
I am safer so."*

### THE SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

The rapport which existed between the Superintendent's office and the service departments—Accounting, Admitting, Maintenance, Recording and the Voluntary Aid groups—was always of the best.

Probably this situation was due to the fact that each and all the participants had come up via the do-it-yourself route. Collaboration was particularly good when it was most needed and hence most appreciated, in the early difficult years.

In thinking of collaboration in the early years, one would like to express his grateful appreciation of the help received from three who are now part of the Eternal Plan. One refers to the late Honourable Premier Aberhart, the Honourable Mr. Fallow, and the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Percival. These not only gave to the limit of the meagre financial resources of those days; they also gave understanding and encouragement. The collaboration of Premier Manning and a long succession of Cabinet Ministers is also gratefully acknowledged. One would also like to acknowledge the collaboration of federal Ministers and Department of Veterans' Affairs' executives at the federal and local levels. When one refers to collaboration, he would suggest that he regards intelligent, considered opposition as a form of collaboration.



## CHAPTER IV

# The Medical and Para-Medical Departments

### THE FOUR DEANS



*From left to right:*

**DEAN JOHN W. SCOTT**  
1948-59

**DEAN JOHN J. OWER**  
1945-48

**DEAN ALLAN C. RANKIN**  
1920-45

**DEAN WALTER C. MacKENZIE**  
1959-

### DR. ALLAN C. RANKIN

Dr. Allan C. Rankin, affectionately known as "The Dean" to hundreds of medical graduates of the University of Alberta, was graduated from McGill, served as a Medical Officer of Health to Siam, and served with distinction in the First World War. He came to Alberta as Professor of Bacteriology after the war and was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in 1920. He guided the destinies of the young school from 1920-1945, with the exception of the period 1939-1942 when he re-enlisted as Director of Hygiene in the R.C.A.M.C. and directed public health activities in the armed forces in Canada from Ottawa.

Although he was plagued with all the problems which confront any pioneer project, he saw the Medical Building started in 1920 and ready for occupancy some three years later. He met every problem with courageous tenacity. A few days before his death in 1959, he arose from his death bed, dressed, and had his photo taken with the other three Deans. This act of determined courage was characteristic of the man.

### DR. JOHN J. OWER

When one thinks of Dean Ower one thinks of such characteristics as energy, interest and enthusiasm.

One recalls his organization of the undergraduate club, the Osler Club, and of a score of medical reporting and digest clubs which owe their origin to his enthusiasm. When one thinks of interest, one is reminded of the hundreds of graduates with whom he retained contact and who reciprocated his interest. When one thinks of energy and a fine philosophy of life, he thinks of a statement made by Dean Ower a few years before his death. "It's not so much what happens to a man that matters, rather it is how he adjusts to what happens."

Forced to adjust to diabetes for over a decade, and finally to reconcile himself to blindness, he started early to prepare himself for the years of blindness. He regarded each new disability as a challenge, not an affliction, and each new disability saw such a complete adjustment that the disability detracted very little from his enjoyment of life. Perhaps his greatest contribution to all of us is that he taught us how to die.

### DR. JOHN W. SCOTT

To those of us who have known Dean Scott for thirty-five years or more, one thinks of a friend, family physician, internist, professor and dean, and one regards his capacity for work as his salient characteristic. Dr. Scott came to Clinical Medicine by the chemical and

biochemical routes which at the time of his student days were relatively new. Dr. Collip was his guide on the biochemical road. Dr. Scott studied in Great Britain. His name appears in the 1931 report with the title "Assistant Physician, Division A". In the Annual Report covering the 1944-45 period his name first appears as Director of Medical Services and Professor of Medicine.

In September, 1948, he succeeded Dr. J. J. Ower as Dean of Medicine.

In 1954-55 Dr. Scott resigned as Professor and Director of Medicine. He was succeeded by Dr. D. R. Wilson.

While he was Professor and Dean, Dr. Scott's contributions to medical education and administration were outstanding, both at the national and international levels, especially as President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

In 1959, Dr. Scott emulated the example of another well-known son of Ireland, one Riley, resigned as Dean, and retired to the relative ease of a twelve-hour day in clinical teaching and practice. He was succeeded as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine by Dr. Walter C. MacKenzie who was appointed on September 1, 1959.

#### DR. WALTER C. MACKENZIE

Dr. MacKenzie was graduated from Dalhousie in Science and in Medicine and received his post-graduate training and experience in Surgery at the Mayo Clinic. He came to Edmonton in association with the Baker Clinic in 1938. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy, served from 1939 to 1945, and returned to Edmonton to engage in the private practice of Surgery in 1946. He is listed as an Associate Surgeon in the annual report of the University of Alberta Hospital in 1946. In 1948 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Canada in Surgery. Presently (1964) he is President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (Canada).

In 1950 he succeeded Dr. Fulton Gillespie as Professor of Surgery, Director of the Surgical Division, and Surgeon-in-Chief at the University of Alberta Hospital. Dr. MacKenzie also continued in the private practice of Surgery. In 1960 he resigned as Professor and Director of Surgery in order to devote more time to the Deanship.

Although Dean MacKenzie is relatively young in years, he is chronologically mature in the recognition which has been afforded him, both as Professor of Surgery and Dean of Medicine. Through his recognition by Memorial Lectureships, and Visiting Professorships, he has won recognition for the Faculty of Medicine and the University of Alberta Hospital in the great medical centres of almost every country on every continent. Later historians will do him justice when he and his life's work have become history.

## THE CLINICAL DEPARTMENTS

To all those graduates who have enhanced the reputation of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta and the University of Alberta Hospital in almost every country on every continent, and to all the men and women who have taught in the University Hospital, we pause to pay a tribute. Many who have not become heads of departments have made very valuable contributions.

A personal reference to each and their contributions is beyond the scope of an historical digest.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

Perhaps the factor which contributed most to Dr. Tory's success as our pioneer President, was his ability to select faculty personnel who were not only competent educators, but also outstanding personalities.



**DR. E. L. POPE**

*B.A. (Queen's); M.D., C.M. (McGill);  
F.R.C.P. (London); F.R.C.P. (Canada)  
Born 1880—Died November 23, 1949  
Professor of Medicine, 1923-1945  
Director of Medical Services, University  
of Alberta Hospital, 1923-1945*

When one thinks of personalities in Medicine, he thinks of the pioneer heads of our departments, not only clinical, but also pre-clinical. One thinks of such men as Doctors Pope, Mewburn, Conn, Collip, Downs, Revell, Shaner, Lehman, Procter, Ower, Vango, Shaw, Rankin, Blezard, Rowan, Leitch, Jamieson, Orr, Irving Bell, Walter Scott and J. D. Harrison.

For Dr. Pope the writer had a very high regard and a personal affection.

As a scientist, "The Truth was in him". He taught us to see, to record, and to think.



In the Art of Medicine, his unruffled calm and deliberate, objective approach enabled him to make diagnoses that were rarely wrong.

His kindly courtesy and dry humour provided a rapport with the student body seldom equalled by any of the other "Greats" in medical history.

Dr. Pope's unobtrusive philosophy taught many of us the art of gracious living. He was a lover of good music. However, on our rare social evenings he could join the "groundlings" in their merriment and with his rich baritone voice he would entice the most introverted into a world of song and relaxation. One or two of the songs which he popularized have attained the status of folk songs in the medical circles of Edmonton.

In July of 1945 he retired from the Professorship but he was too young mentally and physically to retire, and soon joined the Workmens' Compensation Board as Medical Director.

On November 23, 1949, he achieved immortality and a little part of him will live forever in the lives he has influenced and will influence directly and indirectly.

Associated prominently with Dr. Pope and the 1922-1945 era of medical teaching in the University Hospital were:

Doctors H. C. Jamieson, I. R. Bell, W. H. Scott, C. W. Hurlburt, D. B. Leitch, Harold Orr, C. A. Barragar, J. W. Scott, Kenneth Hamilton, M. M. Cantor, and P. H. Sprague.



**DR. JOHN WILLIAM SCOTT**

*M.D., C.M. (McGill); L.M.C.C.,  
F.R.C.P. (C); Spec. Cert. Int. Med.,  
R.C.P.S. (C); F.A.C.P.  
Professor and Director, Department of  
Medicine, 1945-1955*

Dr. Scott carried the load of Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor of Medicine; Director of the Department of Medicine, University Hospital; and a heavy private practice for some seven years (1948-1955). The following quotation is taken from Dr. D. R. Wilson's report in the first year of his Professorship and Directorship.

"It would be my first wish to express on behalf of the members of this department, a very sincere tribute to Dr. J. W. Scott who has made such a major contribution to the life of this hospital. We all



**DR. DONALD R. WILSON**  
*B.A. (Oxford) ; M.D., C.M. (McGill) ;  
L.M.C.C. ; F.R.C.P. (C) ; Spec. Cert.  
Int. Med., Alberta ; F.A.C.P.  
Professor of Medicine, 1955  
Director Department of Medicine, 1955*

hope that the lightening of his burden may enable him some measure of leisure time which he so richly deserves."

Dr. Scott's contributions are discussed under "Deans". As indicated, he is still in search of leisure.

Dr. Wilson returned from active service overseas and joined the University of Alberta Hospital staff in 1946. Dr. Wilson directed the metabolic section of the Department of Medicine and carried on a very active private practice until 1955 when he assumed the Professorship and Directorship in the Faculty and Department.

Dr. Wilson sparked an interest in research, teaching and direct patient service. He has been very helpful at council tables at the national and international levels. He has participated in and guided the expansion of the University of Alberta Hospital for almost two decades. The writer wishes to express his appreciation of Dr. Wilson's tolerant restraint during the trying decade of 1945-1955. The provision of space for offices and laboratories was the major administrative problem of this period. There was active competition for the acquisition of newly-vacated basement storerooms and broom cupboards for offices and laboratories. The situation was trying at the time, but not without its lighter humorous moments in retrospect.

To Dr. Wilson the Department of Medicine flung the torch and he has held it high. We predict that he will continue to do so.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

Although the University of Alberta Hospital is only fifty years of age, it is old enough to have its traditions. The Mewburn family is one of them.



**COLONEL F. H. MEWBURN**

*O.B.E.; M.D., C.M. (McGill); L.L.D.  
(McGill); L.L.D. (Alberta)*

*Born*

*Drummondville, Niagara Peninsula, 1858*

*Died*

*University of Alberta Hospital,*

*January, 1929*

*Professor of Surgery and Director of the  
Department of Surgery, 1922-1929*

A thumb-nail sketch of "The Colonel's" life would read somewhat as follows. Frank Hamilton Mewburn, named after his father's close friend and associate, Professor Frank Hamilton, Professor of Surgery, University of Buffalo, was born at Drummondville, near Niagara Falls in 1858. He was graduated from McGill in Medicine in 1881. He interned at the Montreal General, 1881-1882, and was house surgeon at the Winnipeg General Hospital 1883-1884. In 1885 (Second Riel Rebellion) he was in charge of the Military Hospital at Winnipeg. In the Spring of 1886 Dr. Mewburn came to Lethbridge under contract with the Galts to serve with the Galt mines. A combined R.C.M.P. and miner's hospital was completed in September, 1886, with Dr. Mewburn in charge. This hospital was the beginning of the Lethbridge Galt Hospital. Dr. Mewburn remained in Lethbridge in general practice, largely surgery, until he moved to Calgary in 1913. Were the Colonel's life in Lethbridge pictured in formal verse it would be an epic of horseback rides through blizzards and heroic surgery often performed under the most primitive pioneer conditions; of technical skill and surgical competence far in advance of his day and generation.

Dr. Mewburn's practice in Calgary was destined to be of short duration. In August of 1914 the "Great War to End All Wars" broke out and Dr. Mewburn, at the age of 58 years, dropped 20 years from his chronological age, enlisted, and a few months later went overseas as a Major in the C.A.M.C. In 1916, as a Lieutenant-Colonel, he was placed in charge of the Surgical Division at Taplow.

In 1918 he was invested with the Order of the British Empire. He returned to private practice in Calgary, and in 1922 was appointed Professor of Surgery and Director of Surgical Services at the University of Alberta Hospital.

Between Christmas and New Year of 1928 he contracted what he and Sir William Osler often referred to as "The Old Man's Friend", pneumonia. His indomitable spirit could no longer support his frail body and he and the year 1928 went away together.

### THE MEWBURN FAMILY

Francis Mewburn in 1765, in Durham, England, signed articles for a seven-year apprenticeship to learn "The Art, Science and Mystery of an Apothecary." He practised in Whitby, England, and when Napoleon threatened to invade England he was commissioned as a Captain of Volunteers.

His son, John Mewburn practised in England until 1832, when he came to Canada.

John Mewburn's son, F.C., studied medicine, and in 1838 sat for and passed the medical board of Upper Canada. After serving as a military surgeon, 1838-39, he settled in Weston after the Act of Union (1840). From there he moved to Niagara Falls where he resided until 1880. Here he received an honorary degree from the University of Buffalo and formed a life-long friendship with the Professor of Surgery, one Frank Hamilton. Our "Colonel", Dr. Frank Hamilton Mewburn (1858-1929), as noted above, was named after Professor Frank Hamilton.

### F. H. HASTINGS MEWBURN

*M.D., C.M. (McGill); B.Sc. (Annual Report 1926)*

The fifth generation of soldier-surgeons to carry on the Mewburn tradition was our first "Surgeon-in-Charge-of-the-Orthopaedic-Department".

His contributions to the University Hospital are recorded under "Orthopaedic Department".

The writer recalls Dr. Hastings Mewburn happily announcing on September 28, 1937, that the sixth generation of the Mewburn family (Robert H. Mewburn) had that day registered in Medicine.

### DR. ROBERT H. MEWBURN

The Second World War interrupted the medical training of Dr. Robert Mewburn. The University Hospital Report, 1951-52, lists him as a Senior House Physician. After extensive post-graduate training in Internal Medicine he located in Vancouver where he presently is practising.



**DR. A. R. MUNROE**

*Professor of Surgery and Director of  
Surgical Services 1930-1939*

*M.D., C. M. (McGill); F.R.C.S.  
(Canada); F.A.C.S.*

"Visiting-In-Door-Surgeon". The Annual Report (1929) records his appointment as "Acting Director of Surgical Services" (February 15, 1929). Later in the year he was appointed Director of Surgical Services and is listed as "Director" in the 1930 Annual Report. He held the appointments of Professor and Director until 1939 when he resigned these appointments and was designated a "Senior Surgeon".

Dr. Munroe experienced the transition from general to specialized (restricted) Surgery. He also experienced the impact on Surgery of improved anaesthesia, blood transfusions, chemotherapeutics and antibiotics.

When one is reviewing salient characteristics in retrospect, there is usually one presenting attribute associated with each individual. With Dr. Munroe one associates precision technique, speed, and an unusual degree of manual dexterity.

Three generations of the Mewburn family have been associated with the University of Alberta Hospital. The Mewburn Pavilion (D.V.A.) of the hospital complex stands as a fitting memorial to the family of six generations of soldier-surgeons.

Dr. Munroe was graduated from McGill in 1906. He practised at Langham, Saskatchewan, until 1910, when he came to Edmonton where he practised until the First World War was declared in 1914. He enlisted, served with distinction, and returned to Edmonton in 1919. The first Annual Report of the University Hospital (1925) lists him as a



**DR. WILLIAM FULTON GILLESPIE**

*M.A. (Alberta); M.B. (Toronto); M.S.  
(Toronto); F.R.C.S. (C); F.A.C.S.*

Dr. W. Fulton Gillespie, the third to act as Professor of Surgery and Director of Surgery at the University Hospital, was the son of Dr. A. S. Gillespie, a pioneer medical practitioner in Edmonton and a member of the out-patient teaching department in its earlier years.

Dr. W. F. Gillespie was liberally educated and versatile. He was an accomplished musician and an outstanding teacher. He returned to Alberta in the late 1920s and the 1930 Annual Report lists him as holding Out-patient and Associate appointments.

In 1939 Dr. Gillespie succeeded Dr. A. R. Munroe who resigned in order to devote more time to his private practice, Dr. Gillespie continued in his appointment until his death on December 3, 1949. Perhaps one could best describe Dr. Gillespie's many contributions to our Medical Faculty and University Hospital in the words of his close friend, The Reverend Dr. Gerald Rogers, who delivered Dr. Gillespie's funeral oration, and during it described Dr. Gillespie's life as one of "High service, humbly offered".



#### DR. H. H. HEPBURN

*M.C.; M.D., C.M. (McGill); F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh); F.A.C.S.; F.R.C.S. (C); L.M.C.C.; Registered Specialist, Neurological Surgery (Alberta)*

*Born 1885—Hillview, Manitoba (175 miles N.W. of Fort Gary). Elementary and secondary education—local and Brandon. To Regina 1904. Taught school there for one year. Moved to Edmonton in 1905. Taught school one year. Moved to Montreal. Registered at McGill in 1906. Was graduated in Medicine, 1910. Interned Montreal General 2½ years—1913 to June 1914. Employed as Medical Officer by Siamese government. Military. (See below)*

#### UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

*Lecturer, Dept. of Anatomy, 1920*

*Visiting-In-Door-Surgeon*

*University Hospital, 1922-1930*

*Associate Surgeon, 1930-1941*

*Senior Surgeon in Charge of Neurosurgery, 1941-1952*

*Professor and Director of Surgery, December, 1949 to September 1, 1950*

*Chief Medical Officer W.C.B., December 1951 to December 1963*

*Director—Workmen's Compensation Board, 1964*



**DR. WALTER C. MacKENZIE**

*B.Sc.; M.D., C.M. (Dalhousie); M.Sc.  
(Surg.); L.M.C.C.; F.R.C.S. (C);  
F.A.C.S.*

*Director of Surgical Department and  
Surgeon-in-Chief 1950-1960*

almost to the day. Wounded once—Military Cross. In 1918 placed in charge of #4 General Hospital as Lieutenant-Colonel. Stayed in charge #4 as Colonel until August, 1919. Returned to Canada and arrived in Edmonton, September, 1919.

It is anticipated that a history of the Department of Surgery, presently under preparation, will provide the above skeletal outline with flesh in the form of narrative detail. Dr. Hepburn was a leader in his time in Administration, Teaching, General and Neuro-Surgery, and in Industrial Medicine.

During the decade in which he was Professor and Director of Surgery, Dr. MacKenzie promoted the teaching hospital triad—research, direct patient-clinical-service and teaching. He was especially interested in the graduate training course. He also was effective in securing a number of outstandingly competent teachers and surgeons to head new Divisions, notably in Cardiac surgery. Dr. MacKenzie's contributions are outlined in the section referring to Deans.

Dr. Robert A. Macbeth was born, raised and educated in Edmonton, and completed his medical education at the University of Alberta in time to serve with the R.C.A.M.C. in World War II. He was the son of one of Edmonton's best known and most active surgeons of the era between the wars, Dr. A. W. Macbeth. It was therefore only natural that he undertook intensive training in surgery after the demobilization.

Dr. Hepburn kindly assumed Directorship of Surgery after Dr. Gillespie's death, presented a Departmental report in 1950, and resigned in favour of Professor MacKenzie on September 1, 1950. The first paragraph of Dr. MacKenzie's first report (1950-51) is an appreciation of Dr. Hepburn's contributions to Surgery in the University of Alberta and its hospital.

Military—June, 1914, from Siam to Berlin. Taken prisoner August 4. Escaped to Holland and thence to London, August 14th. Enlisted R.A.M.C. #12 Stationary Hospital. Landed in France August 24, 1914. Stayed there five years



**DR. ROBERT A. MacBETH**

*B.A., M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; M.Sc.  
Surg. (McGill); F.R.C.S. (C); Spec.  
Cert. Gen. Surg. R.C.P.S. (C)  
Professor and Director—Department of  
Surgery*

Dr. Macbeth was appointed Director of the Department of Surgery in 1960. Some seventeen years previously Dr. Macbeth had demonstrated his administrative competence as the hospital Resident. One has always been appreciative of the effective collaboration afforded by Dr. Macbeth during the years he has served the hospital in one or other capacity.

After extensive post-graduate training in Canada and Great Britain following his discharge from the army, Dr. Macbeth returned to Edmonton to practise General Surgery. He received a surgical appointment on the University Hospital Staff in 1952. In 1955 Dr. Macbeth was appointed Director of the Peripheral Vascular service in the hospital. As noted above, Dr. Macbeth was appointed Professor and Director of Surgery in 1960. For him one predicts a brilliant future in the service of the Department of Surgery.

Among the "Visiting-In-Door-Surgeons" listed in the 1925 Annual Report are Doctors W. A. Wilson, A. Blais and G. C. Gray. Dr. Wilson is listed as "Senior Surgeon" in the 1931 Annual Report. From year to year categories changed. Later one finds the names of Dr. J. A. McPherson and Dr. J. K. Fife recorded as Associate Surgeons, and later the names of Dr. Roy L. Anderson and Dr. Nesbitt E. Alexander. These surgeons, together with those mentioned elsewhere in this digest, carried the in-door clinical surgery teaching load until the end of the Second World War. To the dedication and self-sacrifice of these men and their confreres in the Out-Patient Department, the Surgical Department owes its survival during its earlier pioneer years.



## THE DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

The early history of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology essentially is the history of Doctor Leighton Carling Conn.



**DR. L. C. CONN**

*M.D., C.M. (McGill); F.A.C.S.;  
F.R.C.S.; Born 1886—Deceased, Decem-  
ber 22, 1941*

When the University of Alberta Hospital was organized as such, Dr. L. C. Conn was recorded as Professor and Director of Obstetrics and "Surgeon-in-Charge of the Gynaecology Department" (Annual Report 1924-1925).

As one remembers Dr. Conn, professionally he was both skilfull and informed beyond his day and generation. Personally he was kindly, considerate and generous, but impatient of sloth, superficiality and sham.

His interest in students as people won him a host of friends at both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Some four years after his death his former students sponsored an L. C. Conn memorial lecture which was delivered by his friend and contemporary, Professor John Fraser of McGill.

His former students also established the Conn Memorial Room in the Medical Science Building.

The L. C. Conn Reporting Club also memorializes his life and work at the University of Alberta and the University Hospital.

In common with all the other pioneers in our faculty and hospital, his entire University career was spent in a struggle for more clinical material and other facilities for teaching. He died at the relatively early age of fifty-five, long before facilities, clinical material and funds had become readily available, but he lived long enough to establish his department on a broad, firm foundation.

Dr. Vant was in the vanguard of those who obtained prolonged post-graduate training before they started practice. He took a year of training in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Winnipeg and came to the University of Alberta Hospital as Resident in 1929-1930. He also held this appointment in 1930-1931. He then received an appointment



**DR. J. ROSS VANT**

*B.A. (Sask.); M.D. (Man.); L.M.C.C.;  
Cert. Spec. OBS. & GYN. R.C.P.S. (C);  
M.R.C.O.G.; F.A.C.S. Reg. Spec. Obs.  
and Gyn., Alberta*

*Professor and Director, Department of  
Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 1942-1962*

as a Resident in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Royal Victoria Hospital for the years 1931-1932 and 1932-1933. Dr. Vant returned to the University Hospital and is listed as a "Surgeon-to-the-Out-door" in the 1933 Annual Report, and as Associate Surgeon in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in 1934. During Dr. Conn's illness he acted as Director of the Department until mid-summer of 1942 when he was made Director, which appointment he was to hold for twenty years until his retirement in 1962.

Dr. Vant spent the first decade of his Directorship in the 22-bed unit which was originally built as a temporary building by the Red Cross and taken over by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in 1932-33. This building has continued its temporary existence for some thirty-five years. After the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology moved to its new quarters in 1952, this building became the Cancer Clinic, and is still in use over a decade later.

Dr. Vant and his associates continued to build the departmental superstructure on the foundations so well and truly laid by Dr. Conn.

The 1925 Annual Report, referred to so frequently herein, lists Dr. Allan Day, as a Surgeon-to-Out-door, Dr. L. C. Conn as Surgeon-in-Charge-of-the-Gynaecology Department (Indoor) and Doctors J. O. Baker and C. U. Holmes as Assistants-to-the-Gynaecologist (Out-door). The 1931 Annual Report reclassifies Dr. Conn as Senior Surgeon and Director, and Drs. J. O. Baker, C. U. Holmes and Allan Day as Associate Surgeons. The 1942-1943 report shows Doctors A. H. MacLennan and R. H. Horner as Associate Surgeons and enlisted in C.A.S.F. The 1944 Report records Dr. Margaret MacSteven Hutton as an Associate Surgeon.

The post-war additions are recorded in Professor Vant's final annual report which contains a complete history of the department.

To Dr. Conn, Dr. Vant, and the entire departmental staff, one pays tribute, in that they have established one of the finest teaching units on this continent. They have also elevated the standards of Obstetrical and Gynaecological practice in Alberta to a top position among the Provinces of Canada.

Dr. Vant retired from the Directorship in 1962 but is still active in his clinical participation, research and teaching at the University Hospital.

Dr. William Paul of the Toronto Western succeeded Dr. Vant as Director. Him we welcome to the University of Alberta Hospital fraternity.

### THE ORTHOPAEDIC DIVISION



#### DR. F. H. H. MEWBURN

*O.B.E.; V.D.; B.Sc.; M.D.C.M. (Mc-Gill); F.R.C.S. (C), F.A.C.S. Reg. as Specialist in Ortho. Surg. (Alberta)*

*Born—1888,*

*Deceased September 4, 1954*

*Orthopaedic Surgeon—D.V.A., 1918-1922*

*Surgeon-in-Charge Orthopaedics  
1922-1924*

*Director-of-Orthopaedic Department,  
1924-1948*

*Senior Surgeon-Orthopaedics, 1948-1954*

“Subsequent to the University assuming control of the Hospital in 1922, an Orthopaedic department for treatment of crippled children was opened. Dr. Hastings Mewburn, who had just returned from a year and a half special study of orthopaedic surgery, was put in charge of this Department.”

The Press Bulletin, Department of Extension, Friday, February 19, 1926.

Dr. Mewburn had been granted leave-of-absence to study Orthopaedic Surgery in Boston (1920-21).

He was appointed by the Department of Health in 1922 to direct the treatment of crippled children admitted from the Province of Alberta through the Out-patient Department of the University of Alberta Hospital.

In addition to the usual morbidity expectancy of orthopaedic disabilities, Edmonton and Northern Alberta areas have had three serious outbreaks of poliomyelitis—1926-1927, 1930-1931, and 1953-1954. Also the University Hospital, through its D.V.A. affiliations, received the majority of the Northern Alberta veterans who suffered from orthopaedic disabilities in both World Wars. As a result of wars and poliomyelitis epidemics, the Orthopaedic Division of the University of Alberta Hospital has always been unusually active.

Dr. F. H. H. Mewburn served the hospital with distinction as Director of Orthopaedics from 1924 to 1948.

Dr. Mewburn had just been graduated from McGill when the First World War was declared. He served first in an artillery unit and later in a medical corps. He returned to Canada in 1918 and served as an orthopaedic surgeon with the S.C.R. until the fall of 1920 when he took post-graduate work in Boston.

After he retired as Director in 1948, he continued in private practice until his death in 1954. Dr. Mewburn was succeeded as Director by Dr. Robert Graham Huckell.

Dr. Huckell received much of his post-graduate training at the University of Alberta Hospital. After a rotating internship here he



**DR. R. G. HUCKELL**

*M.D., C.M. (McGill); L.M.C.C.; Dipl. Amer. Bd. Ortho. Surg.; Spec. Cert. Ortho. Surg. R.C.P.S. (C) and Alberta; F.A.C.S.; F.S.C.S.; F.A.A.O.S.  
Director—Orthopaedic Surgery  
1948-1957*

carried on a general rural practice for some two years and then returned to Edmonton in association with Dr. F. Hastings Mewburn. He is listed as Surgeon-to-the-Outpatient Department in 1927 and Associate Surgeon—Orthopaedics 1931. In 1944 he was granted six months' leave-of-absence to act as Surgeon-in-Chief at Hairmyres. In 1948 he was appointed as Director, succeeding Dr. Mewburn who had reached the retiring age for part-time Professors and Directors. In 1957 Dr. Huckell reached the retiring age as Director. Since that time he has been active in private practice.

During some thirty-five years of service to the people of Alberta and the University of Alberta



**DR. O. ROSTRUP**

*M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; Dipl. Amer.  
Board Ortho. Surg.; Spec. Cert. Ortho.  
Surgery R.C.P.S. (C) and Alberta;  
F.R.C.S. (C); F.A.C.S.*

*Dr. Olav Rostrup—Director 1956*

made up of not only one's own contributions, but the contribution of one's associates, and each Director would be pleased to give credit to Drs. G. W. Cameron, J. R. Huckell, D. C. Johnston and G. L. Wilson for their contributions in the establishment of the reputation which the Division enjoys.

Hospital, Dr. Huckell has combined sound surgical judgment and technical skill with a tremendous drive and capacity for work. One is happy in the fact that Dr. John R. Huckell has joined the staff in Orthopaedic Surgery and will perpetuate the Huckell tradition.

Dr. Rostrup succeeded Dr. R. G. Huckell as Director of the Division. He has maintained and enhanced the reputation for up-to-the-minute efficiency which the Division enjoys at both the national and international levels.

Each of the Directors mentioned above would be the first to acknowledge that such reputation as one may acquire is a composite

## THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION

In the University Hospital, rehabilitation had its first supporters and enthusiasts in Dr. Hastings Mewburn and Dr. Washburn. The second annual report is devoted largely to Physical Medicine, and since its earliest days the University Hospital officials have advocated an active programme.

In 1918 "Tommy" Robson was appointed as a physiotherapist to the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Mr. Robson transferred to the University of Alberta Hospital staff in 1922 and remained on the staff until he reluctantly retired on his seventy-fourth birthday, August 3, 1958. At the moment he is still hale and hearty at the age of eighty.

At the time of his retirement he held a record for the longest term of employment on the hospital staff.



**TOMMY ROBSON**

*Born August 3, 1884—Still active*

*March 1, 1964*

*Physiotherapist 1918-1958*

establishment was organized in the east half of the ground floor of the Mewburn Pavilion.

Competent, interested and enthusiastic, Dr. Adamson contributed to the rehabilitation of thousands. His happy, cheerful, courageous outlook on life was in itself of very real therapeutic value in the mental and physical rehabilitation of others.

Dr. Adamson was born near Barry, Ontario, in 1891. He came to Edmonton with his parents in 1900. His father was one of the early ministers of Strathcona Metropolitan Church (1900-1903). Dr. Adamson received his elementary and secondary education in Alberta and Manitoba and enrolled in Medicine at the University of Manitoba in the 1910-11 term.

When the First World War was declared, he enlisted and saw active combat service in France in 1915-1916. He was seconded back to the University of Manitoba in 1916 to complete his medical training. In 1918 he served in Siberia and was discharged from the army in 1919.

"Tommy" will long be remembered for his loyalty to the hospital and his devotion to his work. He will also be remembered as the perennial Santa Claus who brought thousands of happy hours to hundreds of children.

After an intensive course of training at the Mayo Clinic, Dr. Adamson came on the staff as Director of Physical Medicine in 1945 with the Department of Veterans' Affairs. He transferred to the University Hospital staff as Director of Physical Medicine in 1947 and retired in 1961.

Dr. Adamson was Director when the new Physical Medicine



**DR. MORRIS C. ADAMSON**

*M.D. (Manitoba); Br. Reg.*

*Director Division of Physical Medicine  
1945-1961*



**DR. M. T. F. CARPENDALE**

*M.R.C.S. (London); L.R.C.P. (England); M.S. (Minnesota)*  
*Director of Rehabilitation 1956*

He practised in Innisfree, Alberta, from 1919 to 1941, when he accepted an appointment as Medical Health Officer of the Edmonton District Rural Health Unit. In 1945 he accepted an appointment with the federal government as Director of Physical Medicine, transferred to the University Hospital as Director in 1947, and continued when the Department was reorganized as a Rehabilitation Department in 1957. He retired in 1961.

Dr. Carpendale obtained his elementary and secondary education, and his medical education, in England.

After he had served in The Second World War, he came to North America and took an extensive course in Rehabilitation at the Mayo Clinic. He obtained his Master of Science degree from the University of Minnesota and accepted an appointment as Director of Rehabilitation at the University of Alberta Hospital in 1956. Dr. Carpendale brought a recent concept of Rehabilitation Medicine to the Province of Alberta.

Dr. Carpendale enjoys an international reputation for competence in his chosen specialty.

Perhaps an enumeration of the highlights of the history of Rehabilitation in the University Hospital will serve to indicate the progress of the department.

- Service inaugurated in 1918 after the First World War.
- Provincial Special Unit established in 1928 after the severe poliomyelitis epidemic of 1927.
- New special Rehabilitation unit housed in the Colonel Mewburn Pavilion 1946.
- Appointment of Dr. Adamson as Director, University Hospital Staff, 1947.
- Poliomyelitis outbreak in Edmonton 1952-53 and 1953-54.
- New poliomyelitis building started in 1954-55.
- Appointment of Dr. Fowler as Principal of the newly-organized School of Physical Medicine, 1954.



**DR. H. E. BULYEA**

*Director of Dental Service 1922-1942*

The annual report (1925) lists Dr. H. E. Bulyea as Director, and Drs. Gilchrist, McPherson, Roberts, Hamilton, Hope and Bradley as Assistants.

Dr. Bulyea pioneered in both the University and University Hospital in the field of Dentistry. Thorough, well-trained, skillful, courteous and kindly he established Dentistry in Alberta on a firm clinical basis. From its earliest graduates to those of the present, each has established an enviable reputation for professional competence. Dr. Bulyea was succeeded as Director and Dean by Dr. W. Scott Hamilton in 1942.

Dr. Hamilton has a long history of service in the University of Alberta Hospital. After having been graduated from the University of Toronto he served a dental internship in the University Hospital.

He was appointed as Dental Surgeon to the University Hospital in 1934-35. In 1942, when Dentistry became a full faculty and a full department, Dr. Hamilton was appointed Dean and Director.

—Appointment of Dr. Carpendale as Director of the Department of Rehabilitation, 1957.

Today the Department ranks among the foremost rehabilitation departments in the world.

## THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

The close association between the Hospital and the Faculty of Dentistry dates back to 1917. As a matter of interest the long-time Dean, Dr. W. S. Hamilton, was a soldier-patient under the military regime (1916-1922).



**DR. W. SCOTT HAMILTON**

*L.D.S.; D.D.S. (Toronto); F.A.C.S.;  
F.D.S. Royal College of Surgeons  
(England)*





**DR. H. R. MacLEAN**  
*D.D.S. (Alberta); F.A.C.D.; F.I.C.D.*  
*Director 1958*

Under Dr. Hamilton's administration the department progressed and expanded rapidly. Dr. Hamilton retired as Dean and Director in the 1957-58 term and was succeeded by Dr. H. R. MacLean.

A product of our own Faculty of Dentistry and University Hospital Departmental training, Dr. MacLean has been active at the University and in the hospital since graduation. One predicts that he will prove a worthy successor to worthy predecessors.

#### OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

The 1925 Annual Report lists Dr. R. B. Wells as Surgeon-in-Charge of this division, Dr. C. V. Jamieson as Assistant Surgeon, and Drs. R. F. Nicholls, Harold Brown and G. G. Stewart as Honorary Members.

The 1926 report adds the name of Dr. M. R. Marshall as "Surgeon-to-the-Outdoor", and the 1929-30 report adds the name of Dr. W. S. S. Armstrong.

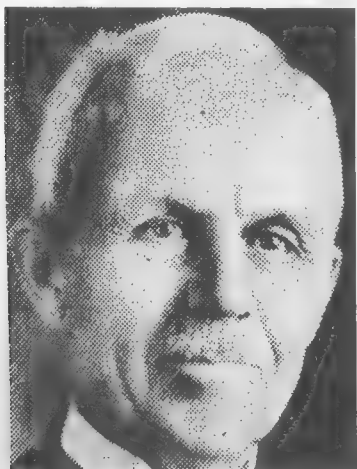
The 1931 report contains a reclassification of this and several other divisions, with Dr. Wells listed as in charge of Ophthalmology, Dr. Jamieson in charge of Laryngology, and Doctors Marshall and Armstrong as Associate Surgeons. Doctors Nicholls, Brown and Stewart are shown as Honorary Surgeons. The 1934 report adds the name of Dr. J. G. Young as an Associate Surgeon. The 1936-37 contains the following statements:

"Dr. C. V. Jamieson was appointed Director of the Oto-laryngological Division which has been separated from General Surgery. Dr. R. B. Wells relinquished his appointment as Chief of the Oto-laryngological Service and was appointed to the Honorary Staff." Dr. Wells died in January, 1940. Dr. C. V. Jamieson resigned as Director and Dr. M. R. Marshall was appointed to succeed him on September 5, 1940.

Dr. C. V. Jamieson was appointed Senior Surgeon. Dr. Young died in 1947 at a relatively early age. He had provided the people of Alberta with outstanding service in his specialty. The 1946 report lists the appointment of Dr. R. J. D. Williamson. The 1948-49 report lists the appointment of Drs. E. F. Foy and R. C. Gross, the 1949-50 report lists the appointments of Dr. K. A. C. Clarke and Dr. T. C. Wilson. The 1950-51 report lists the appointment of Dr. J. W. Duggan and the 1951-52 shows him on the In-door staff. The 1952-53 report shows Drs. K. A. C. Clarke and T. C. Wilson on the In-door staff. The 1953-54 report adds the names of Doctors R. W. Robertson and R. L. Wiggins to the Out-door staff, and the 1955 report shows them on the In-door staff. In 1956 the Department was divided into the Divisions of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology, and in 1957-58 Dr. T. A. S. Boyd joined the Division of Ophthalmology. Dr. R. W. Robertson died in 1960. Dr. P. T. Quinlan joined the Department in the Division of Ophthalmology in 1960. Dr. Marshall relinquished the Directorship of the Department on September 1, 1960, and Dr. J. W. Duggan was appointed Head of the Division of Ophthalmology and Dr. K. A. C. Clarke Head of the Division of Otolaryngology. Dr. Duggan resigned at the end of 1963 to take up practice in California, and Dr. Marshall assumed the Directorship on a temporary basis until Dr. T. A. S. Boyd was appointed head in 1964.

#### DIVISIONAL HEADS AND DIRECTORS

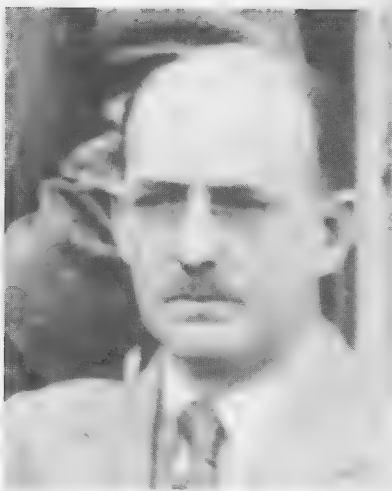
This Department shared in the general confusion of classification and connotation which characterized the earlier years of the admin-



**DR. R. B. WELLS**  
*M.B. (Toronto); F.R.C.S. (Canada)*

istration. In the earliest reports Dr. Wells is shown as, "Surgeon-in-charge E.E.N. and T. Indoor", and Dr. Jamieson as "Assistant, Out-door". By 1931 Dr. Wells was shown as Ophthalmologist and Dr. Jamieson as Oto-laryngologist. By 1932 the term "Senior Surgeon" was applied to each. This term was in use until 1937 when the term "Director" was assigned to each. In 1940 the two sections were again consolidated under one directorship.

Dr. Wells, as noted above, was appointed in 1922. He served until



**DR. C. V. JAMIESON**

*M.B. (Toronto); F.R.C.S. (Canada)*

Dr. Marshall obtained his elementary and secondary education in Ontario. He was a student at Queen's University when the First World War was declared. He served with distinction in the First World War and after the war came to Edmonton which was destined to become his home. He was graduated in Medicine from McGill in 1925 and thereafter planned a post-graduate course for himself. In this course he studied and received clinical experience in Great Britain and Continental Europe. He then returned to Edmonton and the University Hospital. Dr. Marshall was Director and Professor of Ophthalmology and R.O.L. for twenty years, and following the separation of this service into two divisions, he continued to direct ophthalmology.

The greater part of Dr. Marshall's adult life has been devoted to his profession and to teaching in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta. In

1937 when ill health forced him to relinquish his appointment. He held an Honorary appointment until his death in January, 1940. Dr. Wells gave clinics at the Edmonton General Hospital and the Out-Patient Department.

Dr. Jamieson also taught and gave clinics from 1922. In 1931 he was designated as Chief Otolaryngologist and in 1932 as Senior Surgeon. He was appointed Director in 1937, which appointment he held until 1940 when ill health forced his resignation. He accepted an Honorary appointment which he held until his death in 1963.



**DR. M. R. MARSHALL**

*M.D., C.M. (McGill); L.M.C.C.; D.L.O. (England); Spec. Cert. O. and R.O.L.; Spec. Cert. Ophth. R.C.P.S. (C) and Alberta; F.R.C.S. (C); F.A.C.S. Director Sept. 5, 1940 to Sept. 1, 1960*



**DR. J. W. DUGGAN**

*M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; M.M.S. (Tulane); Dipl. Amer. Bd. of Ophth.; Spec. Cert. Ophth. R.C.P.S. (C) and Alberta; F.R.C.S. (C); F.A.C.S. Director of Ophthalmology September 1, 1960 to December 31, 1963*

Dr. Duggan is a product of the formal graduate training course offered in Alberta after the Second World War. From 1945 to 1950 he studied and obtained clinical experience in the University of Alberta Hospital and at Tulane. He returned to the University Hospital in 1950-51 and engaged in teaching and private practice until December of 1963. Dr. Duggan was Director of Ophthalmology from 1960 to 1963.

After extensive post-graduate training in Internal Medicine and E.E.N.T., Dr. Armstrong returned to Alberta and is listed in the 1929-30 report as an Assistant Surgeon, and in 1930-31 was made an Associate Surgeon.

In 1954-55, when the Department was reclassified in two sections, Dr. Armstrong was recognized as head of the Division of Otolaryngology. He relinquished

his profession Dr. Marshall is a leader and he has shared his knowledge in North America, South America, Europe, and Asia.

In his undergraduate years, Dr. Marshall's capacity for and interest in living and giving was recognized by his fellow students who bestowed upon him their highest honor, that of President of the Student's Union.

At the graduate level Dr. Marshall sponsored the post-graduate training of many physicians now noted in their own fields, and directed the graduate training course for some fifteen years.

In 1961 Dr. Marshall resigned the Directorship and was succeeded by Dr. J. Winston Duggan.



**DR. W. S. S. ARMSTRONG**

*M.D., C.M. (McGill); L.M.C.C.; Spec. Cert. O. and R.O.L., R.C.P.S. (C)*



**DR. K. A. C. CLARKE**

*M.C.; B.Sc.; M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.  
Spec. Cert. R.O.L., R.C.P.S. (C); Dip-  
lomate Amer. Bd. R.O.L.  
Director, Division of Otolaryngology  
1960*

the appointment and was succeeded by Dr. K. A. C. Clarke in 1960.

Dr. Clarke received his medical education in the University of Alberta, from which he was graduated with a B.Sc., M.D. He served in the Second World War in which his contributions were recognized by a M.C. decoration. After extensive post graduate training he returned to the University Hospital in 1949-50 in his chosen specialty—Otolaryngology. He was appointed Chief of the Division in 1960.

Dr. T. C. Wilson also has served the Division competently since his appointment in 1950.

#### DIVISION OF UROLOGY

The earliest Annual Report lists Dr. Emerson C. Smith as a "Visiting-In-Door" surgeon in charge of genito-urinary surgery.

Dr. Emerson Smith, Chief of the Urological Service, headed the Division until 1936 when he resigned to commence practice in Ottawa. Later he went to Montreal as Professor of Urological Surgery at McGill and Departmental Director at the Royal Victoria Hospital. He died in Montreal while he was still on the "Active" staff.

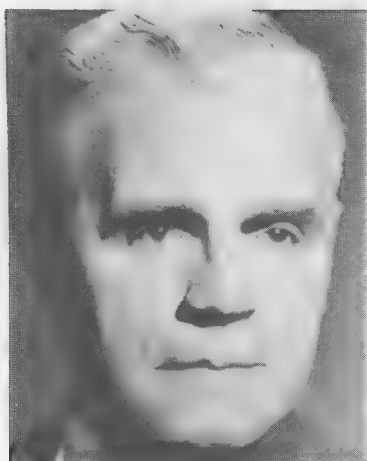
Dr. Ellis, appointed to the staff in 1933, succeeded Dr. Smith as Chief in 1937 and remained in this appointment until his retirement in 1957.

Dr. G. N. Tucker came on the staff in 1938. His service was inter-



**DR. E. C. SMITH**

*M.D., C.M. (McGill); F.R.C.S.  
(Canada)  
Chief-Urology 1923-1936*



**DR. GORDON N. ELLIS**

*B.A. (Queen's); M.D., C.M. (Queen's)  
Cert. Specialist Urology, R.C.P.S. (C)  
and Alberta*

*Chief of the Division of Urology  
1937-1957*

rupted by enlistment and service overseas (1939-1945). He returned in 1946 and was in private practice until his death in 1962.

Dr. R. R. Francis was appointed to the staff in 1951-52 and Doctors Koziak and Metcalfe were appointed on March 14, 1952. Dr. W. H. Lakey was appointed in 1959-60.

Dr. Metcalfe is a product of the Graduate Training Course of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta. He served during the Second World War and returned to embark on a graduate training course in 1946. He received a staff appointment in the University Hospital in 1952 and was appointed to the directorship in 1958. He served as President of the Medical Staff in 1962.

Dr. Metcalfe has demonstrated qualities of leadership since his appointment as Head. It is a far cry from the unit of 1925 to the electronically-equipped unit that was occupied by the Division in 1962.

**DR. J. O. METCALFE**

*B.Sc., M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.;  
F.R.C.S. (C); Spec. Cert. Urol. R.C.P.S.  
(C) and Alberta; F.A.C.S.*

*Chief of the Division of Urology 1958*



## DIVISION OF NEUROSURGERY



**DR. G. K. MORTON**

*M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; Spec. Cert.  
Neurosurgery R.C.P.S. (C)  
Chief Division of Neurosurgery 1952*

Dr. H. H. Hepburn, to whom reference has been made under "General Surgery", discontinued the practice of General Surgery in 1939 and was appointed Chief of the Division of Neurosurgery. He held this appointment until 1951 when he resigned to accept an appointment with the Workmen's Compensation Board. Dr. Hepburn was succeeded by Dr. G. K. Morton.

T. J. Speakman, M.D. (Manitoba); L.M.C.C.; M. Sc. (McGill); F.R.C.S.(C); Spec. Cert. Neurosurg., R.C.P.S. (C); was also appointed Associate Surgeon in 1952.

No further appointments were made until Dr. P. B. R. Allen was appointed in 1963.

Dr. Morton has seen the practice of Neurology develop dramatically in the decade during which he has been Chief. Like the Division of Thoracic and Cardiac Surgery, the Division of Neurosurgery has been a special referral service since its inception.

A graduate of the University of Alberta, Dr. Morton pursued his graduate studies in Montreal. Dr. Morton is listed as an Associate Surgeon in the 1945-46 Annual Report and as Chief of the Division in the 1952 Report. In the Medical Superintendent's Report of 1962, special reference is made to thalamotomy and the arrival of a new cryo-surgical unit. This reference points up a decade of progress more dramatically than an essay could do.

## DIVISION OF THORACIC AND CARDIAC SURGERY

The Annual Report of the year 1955 notes Dr. J. C. Callaghan was appointed Head of the newly-organized Division of Cardiac Surgery, although Thoracic Surgery had been recognized as a specialty of the Department of Surgery for several years.

Dr. Callaghan came to Alberta after he had received extensive post-graduate training in both Canada and the United States. He introduced and developed the concept of Cardiac Surgery as it maintains in the University of Alberta Hospital today.



**DR. J. C. CALLAGHAN**

*M.D., B.Sc. (Med.), M.S. (Toronto);  
F.R.C.S. (C) Chief Division of Cardiac  
Surgery 1956*

contributions to this Division of Doctors R. S. Fraser, G. I. Bell, Joseph Dvorkin, L. E. McLeod, R. E. Rossall, and B. J. Sproule in Internal Medicine; Doctor R. E. Bell in Clinical Laboratory Services; Dr. N. F. Duncan in Paediatrics; Doctors H. E. Duggan and C. E. Holmes in Radiology; and in the earlier period of Thoracic Surgery, Dr. H. Meltzer; and presently Doctors C. S. Dafoe and C. A. Ross.

For implementation in the foreseeable future, one visualizes services such as this Division housed in a Special Services Hospital with an adjoining Teaching and Research building: the whole to be part of the University of Alberta Medical Centre, with the presently-existing hospital designed to serve the "cross-sectional" diseases of Northern Alberta.

In 1951 C. M. Couves, B.A. (Saskatchewan); M.D. (Manitoba); F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh); F.A.C.S.; F.R.C.S. (C); Dipl. Amer. Bd. Gen. Surg., was appointed to the staff. The hospital in particular, and people of Western Canada in general, were very fortunate in that Dr. Callaghan and Dr. Couves came to Edmonton to carry on their good work.

Like all other patient services, this Division owes its success to the team work of several departments. Among the pioneers in collaboration one thinks of the



**DR. HAROLD ORR**

*O.B.E.; M.D., D.P.H. (Toronto);  
F.R.C.P. (C); F.A.C.P., Cert. Spec.  
Derm. and Syphilology, R.C.P.S. (C)  
and Alberta; Dipl. Amer. Bd. Derm.  
Head Division of Dermatology  
1926-1952*



## DIVISION OF DERMATOLOGY



**DR. PAUL L. RENTIERS**

*B.A., M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; M.Sc. (Minn.); Cert. Spec. Derm. and Syphilology R.C.P.S. (C)*

*Head of the Division of Dermatology  
1952*

The 1926 Annual Report lists Dr. Orr as "Physician in Charge of Dermatological Department." In 1930 Dr. Orr received a teaching appointment and served as Division head until his death in 1952. At the time of his death he was President of the Canadian Medical Association.

Dr. Rentiers obtained his elementary and secondary education in Alberta and his medical education at the University of Alberta. He was Chief Resident at the University Hospital and received a Fellowship at the Mayo Clinic where he obtained his training in Dermatology. He returned to Alberta to practice in 1949 and in 1952 succeeded Dr. Orr as Chief of the Division of Dermatology.

## DIVISION OF CARDIOLOGY

After World War I Dr. Hurlburt returned to private practice in Edmonton and was employed on a part time basis by the Federal Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department. He was appointed to the University Hospital In-door staff in 1922 as "Visiting Physician in Charge of the Cardiological Department", which appointment he held until his death on October 25, 1944.

Dr. Gordon I. Bell was appointed to the hospital staff in 1947. His special interest is in Cardiology. Although there was no formal appointment, Dr. G. I. Bell, B.Sc., M.D., (Alberta);



**DR. C. W. HURLBURT**

*M.B. (Toronto); F.R.C.P. (C)  
Associate Physician in Charge of  
Cardiology, 1922-1944*



**DR. ROBERT S. FRASER**

*B.Sc., M.D., (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; M.Sc.  
(Bio); F.R.C.P. (C)  
Chief Division of Cardiology, 1954*

L.M.C.C.; F.A.C.P.; Spec. Cert. Int. Med., R.C.P.S. (C) and Alberta; guided Cardiology from 1947 to 1954.

The Division of Cardiology was recognized with the appointment of Dr. R. S. Fraser as Division Head on October 12, 1954. Dr. Fraser was a Markle Scholar 1953-58, following Dr. D. R. Wilson 1948-1953. As has been indicated previously, Dr. D. R. Wilson was appointed Director and Professor of Medicine in September, 1954.

During the decade in which he has been Chief of the Division, Dr. Fraser's contributions have received distinguished recognition

at the local, national and international levels. From 1955 to 1962 Dr. Fraser was the Muttart Research Associate Professor.

## DIVISION OF ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM

This Division has been an outstandingly forward-looking one in the University of Alberta Medical Centre's history. In the Basic Science section one thinks of the names of Doctors Moshier, Collip, Downs, Rice and Pearce. In the Clinical section there are such distinguished names as Doctors Heber Jamieson, John W. Scott, D. R. Wilson, and L. E. McLeod.

Dr. Jamieson travelled the Metabolic-Endocrinologic road from the far perspective of the days of the introduction of insulin, liver extract and Lugol's iodine down through the days of the



**DR. H. C. JAMIESON**

*M.B. (Toronto); F.R.C.P. (C)  
Senior Physician and Associate Physician in Charge of Metabolic Division  
1922-1946*



**DR. LIONEL E. McLEOD**

*B.Sc., M.D., (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; M.Sc. (McGill); F.R.C.P. (Canada); Spec. Int. Med. R.C.P.S. (C) and Alberta; Markle Scholar Med. Sc. (1958-63) Chief of Division, 1958*

of Medicine. Dr. Wilson's association with the University of Alberta's Faculty of Medicine dates from the 1930s. He was Rhodes Scholar 1935-1937.

Dr. McLeod is another Alberta graduate who has much to contribute to his alma mater and already has contributed much in the fields of metabolic balance studies, radioactive iodine studies, steroid studies, and the Kill artificial kidney unit.

#### DIVISION OF CHEST DISEASES AND PULMONARY FUNCTIONS

This Division is relatively new in the history of the University Hospital. Prior to its formalization in 1958, the medical phases of pulmonary function and chest diseases were supervised by the Division of Internal Medicine as

sulpha drugs, the antibiotics, and perhaps cortisone was his last active enthusiasm.

One can recall a contemporary remarking that Dr. Jamieson knew more "fine print" than any other practitioner in Edmonton. It is true that he travelled the chemotherapy route and applied the basic sciences to his clinical practice to a degree decades in advance of his day and generation. The last fifteen years of Dr. Jamieson's life were spent in indifferent health. He died in 1962.

Doctors John W. Scott and Donald R. Wilson, to whom reference has already been made, each ascended the biochemical road to the Directorship and Professorship



**DR. B. J. SPROULE**

*B.Sc., M.D., M.Sc. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; Spec. Cert. Int. Med. R.C.P.S. (C), F.R.C.P. (C) Director, 1958*

a more general problem. The last poliomyelitis epidemic in Edmonton, 1953-54, with its serious chest sequelae, pointed the need for a more active and intensive participation in pulmonary function.

Dr. Sproule and Dr. Fraser have collaborated in the evaluation of pulmonary function before and after heart surgery. Research has continued for several years in the evaluation program of 5 B X exercises and on the mechanics of breathing and the evaluation of blood gases.

#### DIVISION OF NEUROLOGY



**DR. G. MONCKTON**

*M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D.  
(London); M.R.C.P. (London)  
Neurology*

Prior to the appointment of Dr. Monckton as Chief of the Division of Neurology in 1957, neurology was practised by internists, neuro-psychiatrists and neurosurgeons.

Dr. Monckton joined the staff in 1957. In 1958 he was granted "the sum of \$18,400 by the Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada to develop diagnostic and research facilities in the field of neuromuscular disorders. In 1960 a biochemist was added to the division.

In the progress of this and every other Division of the Department of Medicine, one is appreciative of the skillful guidance of the Director, Dr. D. R. Wilson.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PAEDIATRICS

For the first thirty years of the life of this department its history is that of the Professor and Director, Dr. D. B. Leitch. For about the first decade of the life of the University Hospital neither Paediatrics nor Obstetrics had "anywhere to go". Clinical teaching in the former was done largely in the Royal Alexandra Hospital and in the latter at the Misericordia Hospital.

The Provincial Special Unit was converted into a Children's Unit and the Red Cross Unit into an Obstetrical Unit in 1933-34. From a physical plant view-point both services led a borderline existence until the opening of the 1952 addition to the University Hospital. During



**DR. D. B. LEITCH**

*M.C., B.A., M.B. (Toronto); F.R.C.P. (C); Spec. Cert. Paed. (Alberta); F.A.A.P.*

*Head of Paediatrics, 1923-1953*

distinction in World War I and engaged in private practice in Edmonton thereafter.

Essentially a clinician, Dr. Leitch stimulated an interest in Paediatrics in many of his students, and these are practising that specialty throughout Canada and elsewhere on this continent. Still active in practice, Dr. Leitch has lived to treat the grandchildren of his first patients.

Dr. J. Calder succeeded Dr. Leitch as Head of Paediatrics. Dr. Calder, a graduate of Alberta, received his special training under Dr. Allan Brown of the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital and at the Toronto Riverside Isolation Hospital. From there he went to Boston and Chicago for further training. He returned to Edmonton and practised in association with Dr. Leitch. During World War II he served in the Navy, returning to Edmonton thereafter.

the twenty odd years in which these departments occupied their "temporary" quarters, one often marvelled that enthusiasm and competence could do so much where money had done so little.

Dr. Leitch is listed in the 1925 Annual Report as "Visiting-In-Door Physician - in - Charge - of - Children's Diseases". For the next thirty years he headed Paediatrics under one or other designation.

A graduate of the University of Toronto, Dr. Leitch received relatively extensive post graduate training when post graduate training was a rarity. He served with



**DR. J. K. MARTIN**

*M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B. B.S. (London); D.C.H.; D.R.C.O.G.; (Obst.) M.R.C.P. (London); Spec. Cert. Paed. R.C.P.S. (C)*

With the appointment of Dr. Martin to the Professorship and Directorship of Paediatrics in 1957, the Division was re-classified as a Department.

There has been a great deal of development in the Department since the end of World War II.

Others who have contributed materially to the earlier history of the Department are Doctors Armstrong, Beauchamp, Duncan, Gander, Grisdale, Swallow, Taylor and Nelson.

### DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

In the early years of the University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine, the University was dependent on the Provincial Department of Health for its teaching in Psychiatry. In fact such was the case until 1956 when Dr. Stanley Smith was engaged as Professor and Director.

For the first decade the Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospital, Dr. Cooke of Ponoka, gave lectures for a half a term in the graduating year. His masterly lectures stimulated a life-long interest in Psychology and Psychiatry in many of his students.

In order to implement one of the recommendations of the Hincks-Farrar report, Dr. C. A. Baragar, Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospital at Brandon, was engaged as Provincial Psychiatrist and Commissioner of Mental Diseases by the Province of Alberta in 1930.

The impact of Dr. Baragar's professional zeal, organizing genius, and administrative acuity was profound. In the year 1930-31 he

established a creditable Psychiatric Section at the University Hospital and treated ill patients. The following sentence is extracted from the 1933 Annual Report: "We regret that the Government, as a matter of expedience, had to close the Psychopathic Unit as it was a most valuable and highly efficient department."

Dr. Baragar was transferred to Ponoka in November, 1935, to replace Dr. G. A. Davidson whose resignation as Superintendent, effective at the end of 1935, had been tendered.



**DR. C. A. BARAGAR**  
*B.A., M.D., C.M. (Manitoba)*

Dr. Baragar developed pneumonia in January of 1936 and died while still a relatively young man. The following sentences are extracted from Dr. Washburn's report in the 1936 Annual Report.

"Dr. Baragar was held in highest esteem by everyone with whom he came in contact. His never failing sense of duty to his patients and this hospital will always remain fresh in the minds of all who knew him."

From 1936 to 1955 the Superintendent and Provincial Commissioner, Dr. R. R. MacLean, and the Superintendent, Dr. T. C. Michie, carried the teaching load in Psychiatry, and those who could contributed to the best of their ability in carrying the clinical load in the University Hospital until the close of World War II.

Dr. S. S. Spaner, a certificated specialist in Psychiatry, joined the staff as Psychiatrist to the D.V.A. in the year 1946-47.

In 1948-49 a new 400-bed addition to the hospital was started. The unit was officially opened in September, 1951, and in full operation by early 1952.

In this unit provision was made for a 30-bed psychiatric ward. The patients were attended by Dr. R. K. Thomson, a certificated specialist in Internal Medicine and Psychiatry, R.C.P.S.(C) and Alberta. Dr. Thomson, B.Sc., M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C., Spec. Certificate Int.



**DR. K. A. YONGE**

*M.D., C.M. (McGill); L.M.C.C.;  
D.P.M. (London); Spec. Cert. Psy.,  
R.C.P.S. (C)  
Director 1957*

Med. R.C.P.S.(C) and Alberta; F.A.C.P.; returned to the University Hospital staff in 1946-47 after distinguished service in the R.C.N. during the Second World War. After post-graduate training here and in Great Britain, he joined the staff of the Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, and served there until 1937, when he returned to the practice of Internal Medicine as a member of the University Hospital Staff. He enlisted in 1939. Dr. Thomson's contributions to Medicine in the fields of Internal Medicine, Psychiatry, Organization and Economics at the hospital, provincial, and national levels, have been outstanding.

Psychiatry was again organized as a Division of Medicine under the Directorship of Dr. S. Spaner in 1955-56. Dr. Stanley Smith was Director for a part of the 1956-57 term when he also was Professor.

Psychiatry was made a Department under the Directorship of Dr. Yonge in 1957.

Since 1957 the expansion and development of Psychiatric facilities have been rapid, and teaching at the graduate and undergraduate levels has increased.

The establishment of an Emotionally Disturbed Children's Unit in 1959 was a progressive step.

Associated on the staff with Dr. Yonge in 1957 were Doctors Spaner and Carson. Dr. Forster was appointed in 1958 and Dr. Guild in 1959. Drs. McTaggart and Wojcicki were added in 1961. Dr. Fuerst was appointed in 1962.

#### CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

This new division was formed under Dr. William A. Mahon in 1962 with the purpose of applying recent "advances in pharmacology to patients under expert supervision".

#### DIVISION OF THERAPEUTICS



**DR. IRVING R. BELL**

*B.A., M.B. (Toronto); F.R.C.P.  
(Canada)*

*Head of Division, 1930-1955*

The 1925 Annual Report lists Dr. Bell in the "Visiting-In-door Physician" category and later reports list him as "Associate Physician" and "Head of the Division of Therapeutics".

Dr. Bell pioneered in Therapeutics in the era when specifics were pathetically few, notably quinine, digitalis and salvarsan. He saw the advent of liver extract, insulin, the chemotherapeutics, the antibiotics and cortisone.

Dr. Rodman succeeded Dr. Bell as Head of the Division. Dr. Rodman also was in charge of the hospital health service after his





**DR. F. S. B. RODMAN**

*B.Sc. Pharm., M.Sc. Ph.D. (Minnesota); M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; Spec. Cert. Int. Med. R.C.P.S. (C)  
Head of Division, 1955-1961*

graduation in Medicine. He accepted this appointment after the Medical Superintendent relinquished the responsibility, having served in this capacity for seven years.

Dr. Rodman was succeeded by Dr. J. Dvorkin 1961; and Dr. W. A. Mahon 1962.

### BIOCHEMISTRY

In Biochemistry the following were Professors and Department Heads: Doctors J. B. Collip (1920-28), J. W. Scott (1928-29) (Acting), George Hunter (1929-49), H. B. Collier (1949-61), J. S. Colter (1961).

### PHYSIOLOGY

Dr. Heber H. Moshier was the first Professor of Physiology (1914-16) and was closely associated with the other "originals" of the Faculty—Drs. Revell, Vango, Rankin and H. C. Jamieson.

One is indebted to Dr. McEachran, who was with Dr. Moshier a few hours before Dr. Moshier was killed in action, for an account of Dr. Moshier's military career. Dr. McEachran also visited Dr. Moshier's grave a few hours after the ambulance in which Dr. Moshier was riding was hit by a shell. Dr. Moshier went overseas as a Major in the 11th Field Ambulance in 1916, and was rapidly promoted to "Officer Commanding" in early 1918. In Lieutenant-Colonel Moshier's tragic death at the age of twenty-seven, the University of Alberta's Faculty of Medicine lost one of its most promising members. Dr. Moshier was succeeded by Doctors J. B. Collip (Acting) (1916-20), A. V. Downs (1920-1949), H. V. Rice (1949-55), and J. W. Pearce 1955.

### BACTERIOLOGY

In the earlier years of its existence, the University Hospital was entirely dependent upon the basic science departments in their respective spheres of activity. The Department of Bacteriology and the Provincial Laboratory carried the bacteriology load of the hospital and to a large extent still do.

Dr. Allan C. Rankin was appointed first Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Provincial Laboratory in 1914. A few months after his appointment the First World War was declared and Dr. Rankin enlisted in the R.C.A.M.C. His distinguished military service was recognized by a C.M.G. awarded by King George V. Dr. Rankin returned to Canada in 1919 and was appointed Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene in that year. In 1920 he was appointed Dean of Medicine. His University career was interrupted (1940-45) by the Second World War.

Dr. Heber C. Jamieson was Acting Director of the Provincial Laboratory from 1914 to 1919.

Dr. Rankin was succeeded by Dr. R. M. Shaw, Professor and Director (1945-49). Dr. Shaw first joined the staff as Assistant Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene in 1921 and provided outstanding service to the University, the Hospital and the Province until his retirement in 1949.

In 1950 Dr. R. D. Stuart was appointed to succeed Dr. Shaw. The past decade has been an era of growth in the department and in the direction of this growth Dr. Stuart has proved eminently competent.

## ANATOMY

To state that Dr. D. G. Revell was the first Professor of Anatomy (1914-27) would be something of an understatement, as he was the first in everything. He was appointed Director of the Provincial Laboratory in 1907, two years after Alberta had become a province. With the assistance of Dr. Harold Vango he carried the pre-war (1914) teaching load. In the opinion of the writer he ranked among the "Greatest of the Greats" as a scientist, a teacher and a man.

In 1921 Dr. R. F. Shaner was appointed Assistant Professor of Anatomy. In 1927 he succeeded Dr. Revell as Professor. He retired to the "Emeritus" category in 1959 and presently is quite active in the field of cancer research. Dr. Shaner at the time of his retirement had the distinction of having taught every Alberta graduate in Medicine.

Dr. Shaner was succeeded by Dr. H. E. Rawlinson, 1959-62. Dr. Rawlinson joined the teaching staff of the Department of Anatomy in 1928 and served until illness forced his retirement in 1962.

Dr. T. S. Leeson succeeded Dr. Rawlinson in 1963.

## EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY

In the relatively new Division of Experimental Surgery, Dr. R. C. Harrison was appointed Director in 1954. He was succeeded by Dr. K. Kowalewski in 1960.

As has been indicated herein, the Basic Science Departments have carried the University Hospital load for many years. Presently we have as Scientific and Research Associates Dr. J. D. Campbell (Biochemistry), Dr. H. B. Collier (Biochemistry), Dr. E. E. Daniel (Pharmacology), Dr. S. Dyrenfurth (Biochemistry), Dr. G. Olde (Radioisotopes), Dr. D. B. Scott (Radiology), Dr. A. G. Stewart (Biochemistry), and Dr. Margaret Thompson (Genetics).

## DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Dr. John J. Ower was appointed Professor of Pathology in 1919. Dr. Ower was youthful in appearance, and being accosted as a Freshman during the early years of his Professorship gave him many a laugh. Reference has been made to Dr. Ower under the heading "Deans". He gave freely of his dynamic energy until his retirement in 1951.

Pathology may be regarded as the clearing house of medicine in that it shows where and how effort has been directed and where best it may be directed. Dr. Macgregor has been active in teaching at the graduate and undergraduate levels. He has directed and participated in hospital clinical pathology in all its phases.

Associated with Dr. Macgregor on the Active Staff are Doctors G. O. Bain and T. K. Shnitka. Each has participated actively in the teaching and research aspects of the department.

## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

In all the phases of University Hospital Public Health, the Provincial Department of Health has assisted materially. Dr. Malcolm R. Bow, Deputy Minister of Health, was Head of the Department from 1927 to 1955. He was succeeded by Dr. C. R. Amies (1955-58) and Dr. Stanley Greenhill 1958.



**DR. JOHN W. MACGREGOR**  
*B.A., M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; Cert.  
Path. and Bact. R.C.P.S. (C);  
F.R.C.P. (C)  
Director 1951*

## DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL LABORATORY SERVICES



**DR. R. E. BELL**

*M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; Cert. American Bd. Clinical Pathology; F.I.S.H.;  
Cert. Clin. Path. Alberta  
Department of Clinical Laboratory  
Services, 1956*

It is a far cry from the days when Clinical Pathology was housed in one small room in the University Hospital to the presently-existing Clinical Service complex of to-day.

It is also a far cry from the days when clinical laboratory services in the University Hospital were provided by undergraduate medical students, under the direction of one technician, to the present large and complex staff.

During the first twenty-eight years of the University Hospital's life, Dr. J. J. Ower directed the work of the hospital laboratory. He was succeeded by Dr. R. E. Bell.

Dr. Bell, a graduate of the University of Alberta, served overseas, and after an extensive post-graduate training course on this continent and in Europe, returned to the University Hospital as Head of the Division of Clinical Pathology in 1950. In 1955-56 when the Division became a Department, he was appointed as Director. Dr. Bell initiated an extensive programme in teaching, research, and clinical laboratory services; and has directed the progress of the service to its present magnitude and complexity.

In association with Dr. Bell are the Division Heads, Dr. H. E. Bell (Biochemistry) and Dr. E. J. K. Penikett (Microbiology); and also on the Active Staff are Doctors D. I. Buchanan and R. D. Stuart (Consulting Bacteriology).

## DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHESIA

The earliest annual report of the University Hospital lists Dr. L. F. Jones as Director of Anaesthesia and as Assistants, Doctors J. A. Blezard, L. May, I. R. Bell and J. M. Oswald. The annual reports for the years 1928 and 1929 were issued as a single report and this report lists Doctor Blezard as Director and Dr. J. E. Carmichael as an Assistant Anaesthetist. The 1935 report lists Dr. E. H. Watts as an Assistant Anaesthetist.



**DR. E. H. WATTS**

*B.A., M.D. (Alberta); F.A.S.A.; D.A. (Royal College of England); F.I.C.A.; Diplomate Amer. Bd. Anaes. Chief of Anaesthetic Service and Director, 1936-1952*

In September, 1936, Dr. E. H. Watts was appointed "Chief of the Anaesthetic Service" to succeed Dr. Blezard who had returned to Eastern Canada.

Dr. Watts received the greater part of his graduate training in Anaesthesiology under Dr. Waters of Wisconsin. Dr. Watts directed the service for some sixteen years except for the period during which he served in the Royal Canadian Navy, 1943-1945. Dr. Watts resigned because of ill health in 1952.

Dr. Effie D. Dunn and Dr. Ethel Lieberman served the Division faithfully and competently during the war years.

Dr. Dunn was appointed Acting Chief of Anaesthesia in January, 1944, and Dr. Lieberman was appointed at the same time.

In 1946 Dr. Raymond W. Burnap was appointed to the staff. In 1947-48 Dr. Edward A. Gain joined the staff. Dr Dunn resigned to be married. The University Hospital owes Dr. Dunn a debt of gratitude for her competent direction of the depleted department during the war years. Dr. Lieberman resigned to be married in 1945. To her also special commendation for help during the trying war years is due. Dr. M. Yates joined the staff in 1949-50 to replace Dr. Burnap who had resigned to accept an appointment in California. Doctors Zella E. Hoar and Lorna D. Barnhouse joined the staff in 1950-51. Doctors G. T. Moonie and D. F. Cameron joined the staff in 1952,



**DR. E. A. GAIN**

*B.A., M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; Spec. Cert. Anaes. R.C.P.S. (C) and Alberta, Diplomate Amer. Bd. Anaes.; F.A.C.A. Director 1952*

as did Dr. C. R. Howse in 1953. She resigned July 3, 1954. Dr. Yates resigned in August, 1953. In 1954 Doctors Dobbs and Murphy received staff appointments. On July 1, 1952, Dr. Gain succeeded Dr. Watts as Director, and Doctors Kyle and Paletz were added to the staff.

Dr. Gain essentially is a product of Western Canada's educational system, and especially of the University of Alberta's Graduate Training Programme. Since his appointment, Dr. Gain's contributions to Anaesthesiology in general, and to the Department of Anaesthesia of the University Hospital in particular, have been outstanding. Since his appointment July 1, 1952, Dr. Gain has been in the vanguard of Anaesthesiology in clinical service, teaching and research.

In 1956-57 Doctors Elton, Kyle, McCalla and McIntyre were appointed to the staff of the Department.

Presently the following are members of the Active Staff: Doctors Cameron, Elton, Gain, Hagen, Haley, Kyle, McCalla, McIntyre, Moonie, Paletz, Soltice, and Williams.

Dr. Zella Hoar is a member of the Courtesy Staff.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

Since the hospital was organized, it has been the policy of the Administration to encourage the Director of Pharmacy to provide direction in all matters pertaining to the utilization of drugs in the University Hospital.



W. W. MADAY

Directors have been:

- Miss Margaret Russell, B.Sc. (Alberta), Chemist Director 1923-1928. Miss Russell resigned to marry Dr. Charles Smith in 1928.
- Mr. W. G. Goldberg, B.Sc. Pharm. (Alberta), Acting "Chemist" in 1928-29.
- Miss Ethel Norris, B.Sc. Pharm. (Alberta), appointed Director on October 1, 1929. Miss Norris retained the appointment until her marriage to Dr. Darol Froman in 1932. She now resides in Espanola, New Mexico.

- Mr. J. M. Sissons, Phm. (C) (Toronto), succeeded Miss Norris in 1932. He retained the appointment until his retirement in 1946.
- Miss Nellie M. Thrasher, B.Sc. Pharm. (Alberta), Assistant Director from 1942-1945.
- Mrs. Helen Dickson Fewster was also an Assistant Director in 1944-45.
- Miss Mary Wholey, B.Sc. (Alberta), Phm. (C), was appointed Director of the Department in 1945-46. She directed the Department with outstanding efficiency until she resigned to be married to Dr. R. Edward Bell.
- Mr. W. Walter Maday, B.Sc. Pharm. (Alberta), succeeded Miss Wholey as Director in the hospital year 1947-48. Since his appointment Mr. Maday has demonstrated his competence as a scientist, a teacher and an administrator.

### OUT-DOOR CLINIC SERVICE

The out-patient service has been housed at several locations since 1922. It was first located at the north end of the ground floor of the 1913 unit (Strathcona Hospital). As this campus location was too remote from the city centre and the patients too few, the clinic was moved in 1924 to the Kenneth McLeod residence (9912 - 103rd Avenue), just south of the presently-existing City Hall. There was no dearth of patients here. In the early 1930s a waiting "line-up", one city block in length, outside the clinic was a not uncommon sight. On January 8, 1940, the clinic was moved to the third floor of the "new Government Building" at 10048 - 101A Avenue. The official opening took place on January 23, 1940. In 1954 the Clinic was moved to the Williamson Block (Provincial Building), 9815 Jasper Avenue. In 1960 the out-patient service came home again to the University Hospital after an absence of thirty-six years. The Emergency and Out-patient Departments presently are housed in one of this continent's most gracious and effective clinical service buildings.

Miss Marion G. Gould R.N. was first in charge of the O.P.D. under the designation, "Executive". In the fiscal year 1928-29 Miss Gould was succeeded by Miss Anna L. Young. Miss Young directed the Department for twelve years (1928-40) until she enlisted in November 1940. Miss D. C. Heacock succeeded Miss Young and directed the Department until May, 1941, when Mrs. Elizabeth O. Porritt was appointed Director. Mrs. Porritt served in this capacity until her retirement on December 31, 1955. Mrs. H. Clare Carlyle succeeded Mrs. Porritt and is still responsible for the nursing administration of the service. Both Mrs. Porritt and Mrs. Carlyle have been assisted



**DR. ADAM S. LITTLE**

*M.D. (Manitoba); L.M.C.C.; F.R.C.P.  
(Canada)  
Director 1960*

ably by Miss Edythe Markstad, who is responsible for the clinical teaching of student nurses in the Out-Patient Department. Miss Markstad, immediately after her graduation in the Degree course, became Supervisor of Student Health Services. After several years of absence from the University Hospital service because of ill health, she was re-engaged on the teaching staff.

In 1960 the two services—Outpatient and Emergency—were united under the Directorship of Dr. Adam S. Little.

The direction of out-patient departments requires a special type of personality and peculiar qualifications. The Director must be warmly sympathetic to suffering, yet objectively judicial in the administration of the service. The University of Alberta Hospital has been fortunate in having sympathetic directors with administrative acuity since the organization of the service.

### VOLUNTARY AID

Presently the number of voluntary aid societies is so large that an account of each would be beyond the scope of an historical digest.

Historically two organizations stand out prominently—the Women's Hospital Auxiliary and the Junior Hospital League.

Functions and projects have changed but the zeal to contribute to patient comfort remains unabated.

The Junior Hospital League, following the 1927 poliomyelitis outbreak, became very active and sponsored a hospital teacher. In later years help was received from the Provincial Department of Education. In chronological order the teachers were: Miss Jean Clark 1929-37; Miss Alice M. Smith 1937-1946; Miss Venie Shearer 1947-1953; Miss G. W. Perkins 1953; Mrs. R. D. Collins 1955; Mrs. McKim Ross 1956-1957; Mrs. Ellen Robinson 1958; and Mr. J. J. Harrington 1958.



The Women's Auxiliary organized first as the Auxiliary to the first Strathcona Hospital—1907.

For the first five decades the women of the Women's Auxiliary were engaged in fund raising chiefly. In recent years its members have been engaged in teaching at senior levels and in maintaining good public relations.

Recently voluntary aid has grown to the degree that it has become necessary to provide a co-ordinator.

The earliest social worker was Miss Litta Martin, 1925-1933. Mrs. Hilda M. Kilburn succeeded Miss Martin in 1933-34.

Mrs. S. Phillip assumed directorship after World War II. About a decade later medical and general divisions amalgamated and there is now a staff of six social workers under the direction of Miss I. Chenard.

#### RECORD LIBRARIAN

Mrs. M. Sandin's name appears in the 1925 Annual Report as Historian. She was succeeded in 1927 by Miss Jessie Nairn.

Miss Nairn joined the staff of the hospital in June 1923 immediately after her graduation. She remained on the staff until she was transferred to the University staff in May 1925. She returned as Record Librarian in July 1927.



**MISS JESSIE NAIRN**  
*Hospital Record Librarian, 1927*

With the exception of time off for graduate training courses leading to her qualifications as a Registered Record Librarian, Miss Nairn has provided continuous service to the hospital. She struggled over the years with a lack of money and staff and with disinterest in and resistance towards the writing of records. She persisted, and today she has a commendable Record Department of which she can be proud, because it is truly and solely hers.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY



**DR. RICHARD PROCTER**

*Registered Specialist Radiological  
Medicine (Alberta)*

*Born 1877—Deceased 1961*

*Director, Department of Radiology,  
1922-1952*

Dr. Procter and the Department of Radiology at the University Hospital seem to be inseparable.

He obtained his elementary education in the Manitoba Public School system and his secondary education at St. John's College, Winnipeg. He was graduated in Medicine from the University of Manitoba in 1908. For the next six years he engaged in general practice and served as a company doctor when the railroad was being built between Edmonton and Edson.

He enlisted in the R.C.A.M.C. in 1914 and served overseas for the duration of the war. He received his training in Radiology while he was in the Army. He

joined the staff of the Department of Veterans' Affairs in 1919 and transferred to the staff of the University Hospital as Director of Radiology in 1922. He served faithfully for the next thirty-one years, and retired on December 31, 1952. During the Second World War, at the age of sixty, he carried the department alone and the so doing required a ten-hour day. In addition he went to the office of a friend who was serving overseas and interpreted plates each evening.

One can not think of the early days of Radiology without associating Mr. George McMillan, X-ray Technologist, with Dr. Procter. Mr. McMillan was employed as a hospital orderly from 1924 to 1940 and was then appointed an X-ray technician.

When the Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians was formed he took an active part in the organization and passed the exams of that body. He is now Senior Radiographer in the Department.

In 1946 Dr. Rupert M. Clare joined the Department. He later resigned to take over the direction of the Radiology Department at the Edmonton General Hospital.

In 1947 Dr. Hector E. Duggan was appointed to the staff.

In 1952 Doctors G. A. Smith and G. G. Copestake joined the staff. In 1954 Dr. G. A. Smith resigned, as did Dr. Copestake in 1955.



**DR. H. E. DUGGAN**

*M.D. (Alberta); L.M.C.C.; Spec. Cert. Diag. and Ther. Radiol. R.C.P.S. (C) and Alberta; Dipl. Amer. Bd. Diag. and Ther. Radiol.  
Director 1953*

Dr. Procter resigned and was appointed to the Consulting Staff on December 31, 1952, after 34 years' service in the hospital building and 31 years of service to the University Hospital.

Dr. Procter was succeeded by Dr. Duggan in 1953 when the latter was appointed Director of the Department of Radiology.

After graduation from the University of Alberta, Dr. Duggan served overseas with distinction and in the general practice of medicine in association with Dr. Gunn of Red Deer.

In an effectively-functioning hospital every service is dependent on the collaboration of the Department of Radiology. In the post war "explosion" every department evidenced growing interest in research and service. The advent of each new service found the Department of Radiology prepared, staffed, and equipped to collaborate. The forward-looking attitude of the department reflects real credit on the directorship of Dr. Duggan.

C. E. Holmes, B.A.; M.D.; L.M.C.C.; Spec. Cert. Diag. and Ther. Radiol. R.C.P.S.(C) and Alberta; was appointed to the staff in 1956.

D. Gunn, B.Sc.; M.D., C.M. (McGill); was appointed in 1957. He resigned after one year of service.

Doctors A. F. Phillips and H. F. W. Pribram were appointed in 1959. Dr. I. D. Hendin was appointed in 1960.

The 40th Annual Report of 1962 lists Dr. H. E. Duggan as Director and Doctors Hendin, Holmes and Pribram as the other members of the Active Staff.

One brings this historical digest of the University Hospital to a close with regret that some worthy contributors to the common weal of the hospital have not received the recognition due them.

One thinks of such men as Dr. R. K. Thomson, long-time Chairman of the Medical Advisory Board of the University Hospital and active participant in medical organization and economics at the dominion and provincial levels, and Dr. E. F. Donald, another dedicated participant in medical organization. These are worthy successors to Doctors W. A. Wilson and A. E. Archer of the 1930s and 1940s.

One thinks of the interest and help which one has received from Dr. T. S. Wilson in the field of hospital epidemiology and of Dr. Roy L. Anderson in every phase of administration.

For a moment one takes another look at the crystal ball of 1942. Everything and every project which one visualized then has materialized with the exception of a building devoted entirely to teaching and research and a special hospital of some 400 beds devoted solely to special services such as cardiac surgery, pulmonary surgery and neurosurgery, and another special hospital devoted to psychiatric medicine as part of the University Hospital Complex.

To conclude, in football parlance, one has called the plays which he saw, as he saw them, and awaits the criticism as revealed in the replay on the televised screen of time, and urges that other commentators hereafter revise and bring the story of the University of Alberta Hospital up to date at least once in every decade.



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